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MIDWESTERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT AREA

RECOMMENDED PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT 1969-1973

PREPARED BY
PLANNING AND RESOURCES INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
MIDWESTERN ONTARIO REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

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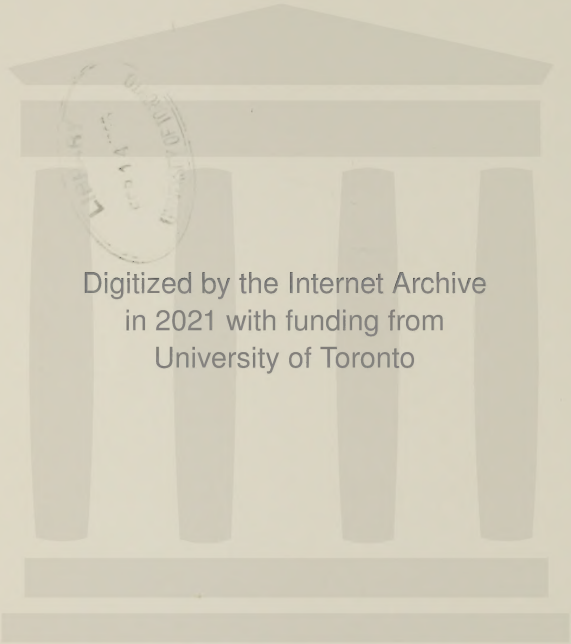

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Government Publications

Midwestern Ontario Regional Development Council

"MODA COUNCIL"

1 Ontario Street, Stratford, Ontario, Canada

Post Office Box 608, Telephone 271-6780 (Area Code 519)

Perspective on the Recommended Programme 1969-1973

This report has its basis in an assessment of the needs and problems that relate to a number of areas of concern to residents of the Midwestern Ontario economic region. As one might expect, these areas of concern cover a broad spectrum of subjects and the needs and problems outlined as well as the proposed solutions and recommendations for action are both numerous and far-reaching.

The many needs and suggested solutions to meet them have been arranged in Part II (p. 1-59), under thirteen major topic headings: agriculture, commercial fishing, mineral resources and mining, conservation, recreation and tourism, medical, legal and other services, education, housing, transportation, utilities, industrial and commercial development, land use planning and controls, and urban centres. The categories and this method of grouping needs and solutions evolved from public discussions held early in the study and have been retained because in this manner it is relatively easy to present a wide range of ideas and opinions with simplicity and clarity under a series of easily identifiable subject matter headings.

However, if one looks only at a single topic, or for that matter all of Part II, it is entirely possible to view the topics, needs and proposed solutions outside their necessary context. It must be stressed that all that is contained in Part II "Major Needs and Proposed Solutions" can only be properly viewed and understood in the context or framework of Part III "A Regional Development Plan for Midwestern Ontario" (p. 52-59).

Under almost every topic (agriculture, commercial fishing, mineral resources and mining, etc.), are outlined recommendations for more thorough surveys of conditions and problems in the region, and for the preparation of long-range plans for development of specific elements in the region (e.g. utilities, land use planning). These topics should be regarded as parts of a whole and the multiplicity of ideas and suggestions for implementation under them as segments in what must be a unified approach to meeting the underlying fundamental needs of the region - an integrated regional development plan.

There is need for a coordinated approach to the present problems of Midwestern Ontario and to the development of the growth potentials of the region. The overriding need again, is that of a regional development plan:

(1) ". . . a comprehensive, integrated plan for the physical, cultural and economic development of the whole region and its constituent counties and municipalities - a concept and approach for directing the future growth of the region within a framework of appropriate goals and guidelines."

(2) ". . . an area-wide framework or concept for the development of the four counties, a comprehensive plan that will guide and direct the future growth of the region within the context of a knowledgeable and coherent approach to both needs and solutions."

(3) ". . . a plan that is firmly based on the understanding and consent of the people of the region. It should take into account the effective utilization of the region's physical environment, natural resources, social characteristics and economic structure. It should be a plan for development that evolves from a high degree of coordination and consultation between all the governments, agencies and organizations concerned."

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(3) ". . . a plan that is firmly based on the understanding and concern of the people of the region. It should take into account the effective utilization of the region's physical environment, natural resources, social characteristics and economic structure. It should be a plan for development that evolves from a high degree of coordination and consultation between all the governmental, agencies and citizens concerned."

(4) "The preparation . . . . requires a thorough assessment of: the felt needs, goals and aspirations of its people, the region's relevant physical, social and economic elements, the potentials for development of various components, present land use patterns, the respective roles of the constituent municipalities and agencies, the fabric of provincial policies and programs, alternative concepts for growth, etc."

The adoption of an urban growth and development policy such as the "selected growth points" concept, Approach "A" outlined in Part II (p. 39-44), would be an important consideration and a major component of the regional development plan.

Part IV (p. 60-107), contains the recommended programme for the Midwestern Ontario Regional Development Council from 1969-1973. In this section, five roles emerge for the Council in its implementation of the recommended solutions over the next five years.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME

FOR

THE MIDWESTERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT AREA

1969 - 1973

Prepared by

Professor John T. Horton

of the

Planning and Resources Institute

University of Waterloo

in conjunction with

The Midwestern Ontario Regional Development Council

December 1968

PREFACE

This Recommended Programme has been prepared for the Midwestern Ontario Regional Development Council by the Planning and Resources Institute of the University of Waterloo. It sets forth the present problems and needs of the region; suggests a wide range of recommended projects for implementation over the next five years; and outlines a year by year scheduling for their implementation by the M.O.D.A. Council, and governments, agencies and other relevant organizations, from 1969 to 1973.

At the risk of repeating again, an overworked but apt cliché, this study can be described as having been a meaningful exercise in fundamental, "grass-roots" democracy. The emphasis has been on"in-depth involvement"by people of the region, and the objective presentation of their attitudes and opinions regarding the physical, cultural and economic development of the region.

The process or approach adopted in this study proved to be very effective. For that reason, the Introductory section of the report (Part I), was extended at the last moment of writing to accommodate some additional comments, in the way of both an explanation and an evaluation of the procedure followed.

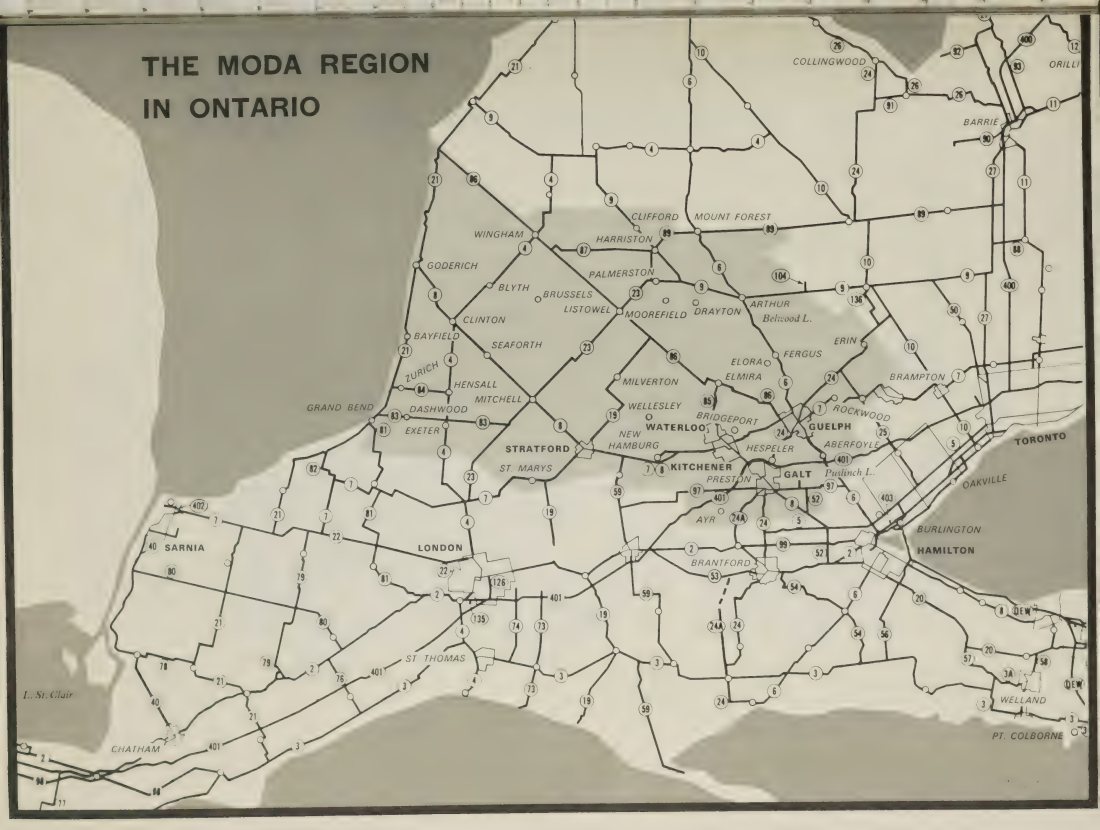
This has been an especially rewarding experience for me personally—particularly in observing the "maturing process" that has affected many of the participants in (i) expanding their horizons to the regional level in terms of concerns, (ii) enlarging their appreciation for the needs of others at the sub-regional level, and (iii) increasing the depth of their perception and awareness in relation to the issues and prospects facing the region.

If the study has been a success, and I believe it has, much of the credit belongs to the members of the Board and the manager of the M.O.D.A. Council. Their willing cooperation, continued interest and encouragement, and enthusiastic involvement have been invaluable assets.

Other members of the Planning and Resources Institute participated in the initial data gathering stage and later provided assistance and advice in evolving the early format of the report. They are Professors Leonard O. Gertler, Lawrence Haworth, and Ralph R. Krueger. Graduate students in the Department of Geography and Planning also assisted in the early data gathering process and in the initial coordination of the material collected. They are Mr. John Stewart, Mr. Frank Watty, Mr. Jack Wright and Mr. Phillip Hore. Their collective contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

Professor John T. Horton
Project Director

THE MIDWESTERN ONTARIO REGION


THE MODA REGION
IN ONTARIO
COLLINGWOOD
ORILLIA
BARRIE
CLIFFORD
MOUNT FOREST
WINGHAM
HARRISTON
GODERICH
BLYTH
BRUSSELS
PALMERSTON
LISTOWEL
MOOREFIELD
DRAYTON
ARTHUR
Belwood L.
CLINTON
BAYFIELD
SEAFORTH
ZURICH
HENSALL
MITCHELL
GRAND BEND
DASHWOOD
EXETER
STRATFORD
ST MARYS
MILVERTON
WELLESLEY
NEW HAMBURG
WATERLOO
BRIDGEPORT
ELORA
ELMIRA
FERGUS
ERIN
BRAMPTON
ROCKWOOD
GUELPH
ABERFOYLE
HESPELER
KITCHENER
PRESTON
GALT
Puslinch L.
AYR
OAKVILLE
TORONTO
BURLINGTON
HAMILTON
BRANTFORD
SARNIA
LONDON
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PART I

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND, APPROACH AND EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

Background and Introduction to the Study

The April 1966 statement by The Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario on regional development policy—a statement that has become known as the provincial government's "Design for Development"—outlines many considerations, interests and positive principles that are commendable and that provide a particularly relevant context for the scope and purpose of this present study. The government expressed its concern that all economic regions of Ontario share in a purposeful development program for the province, and indicated that it accepted the responsibility of guiding, encouraging and assisting orderly and rational development, development in which all parties and agencies, public and private, would participate. First consideration was given in this statement to the need to assess the present and future requirements of the province and its economic regions—relating to social, economic and governmental development. One of the major goals was that of creating and maintaining an atmosphere that would encourage economic development, for the purpose of providing the best possible living environment for the people of the province. The need for effective communication between the provincial government and the ten economic regions of Ontario, was stressed. Emphasis was placed, as well, on the continuing need to encourage and seek out local initiative,

responsibility, and advice relating to the economic development of the province. The advice and participation of local citizens, regional organizations and municipalities were considered to be "necessary ingredients" in any program of regional development. Recognition also was given to the expanding role of the Regional Development Councils in moving toward an intensive examination of regional economic growth potentials and it was indicated that local and regional agencies, including the Councils,"will be encouraged to initiate their own programs as well as to make proposals for provincial action."

In this forward-looking statement of goals and principles relating to regional development, the Province has established a foundation and framework for this study—an assessment of needs and concerns in the Midwestern Ontario Region,and proposals for action by relevant governments and agencies (local, regional, provincial and federal), that have evolved from the expressed attitudes and opinions of representative citizens and organizations of the region.

Early in 1968 the Director of the Regional Development Branch, Department of Treasury and Economics, requested each of the Regional Development Councils to initiate a study of past, present and projected conditions and needs in their region in relation to regional growth problems and potentials. This data gathering survey and analysis was to cover a broad range of subject matter: from agriculture, manufacturing, land use planning, community patterns and urbanization, to such things as pollution control and social and cultural amenities. The findings of the study were to be used in preparing a program for the Regional Development Council, extending over the five-year period from 1968 to 1972. This recommended

programme was to replace the annual statements previously submitted to the Regional Development Branch, indicating the programme of the Council for the coming year. The five-year recommended programme for the region was to outline conditions, needs and problems, and to suggest programs, projects and policies that would serve to meet, in whole or in part, the needs described. What follows in Parts II, III, IV and V of this report is a detailed review of (i) conditions and needs in Midwestern Ontario, (ii) proposed solutions to present and projected problems, (iii) suggested implementation by relevant governments, agencies and organizations, (iv) scheduling of the implementation of projects from 1969 to 1973.

Evolving the Approach

Several important questions had to be answered in the early stages of the study: What were the major and secondary goals in terms of the purpose and content? What sources would serve to best provide the necessary data? How might the data be best obtained and evaluated? What, realistically, should be the emphasis and scope of the study, in light of the rather broad guidelines suggested by the Regional Development Branch? In what manner might data be organized to provide a meaningful recommended programme? In nearly every case the answers to these questions were necessarily tentative, for the study, in almost every respect, proved to be very much a product of the process or approach used. The approach that was evolved shaped, in a very positive way, both the content and the format of the study.

Throughout the study emphasis was place upon a high level of participation by people from the various sections of Midwestern Ontario. It was decided that the study should reflect, in as accurate and objective a manner as possible, the thinking of the people—their attitudes, concerns, aspirations and ideas relating to the character and the development of the region and its sub-units. How do they perceive their physical cultural and economic environments? What needs and problems do they see confronting their region and what remedial action can they suggest?

The problem ultimately became one of devising a process or approach for eliciting frank, thoughtful opinions from a representative group of informed, concerned people, people who would be prepared to devote considerable time to expressing, discussing, reconsidering and refining their views in the context of a series of small group meetings.

The extensive involvement of many people of the region in this particular exercise—one designed to establish programs and priorities directly related to the future development of the four counties—was entirely consistent with the intent and emphasis of the "Design for Development" statement made by Mr. Robarts. It was consistent with the basic, and all too often neglected, principles of participatory democracy. And it was consistent with the suggested guidelines for the recommended programme submitted for the consideration of the Council by the Director of the Regional Development Branch.

The orienting of this study, at least in its initial stages, to an assessment of public attitudes and opinions with respect to regional growth, needs and prospects, immediatel raised several important questions. Among them were: How large a group of

people should be involved? What advantages and disadvantages are there to large open public meetings and to small group sessions? Can a reliably representative group be obtained fairly readily? How much time is required to express, properly examine and evolve meaningful opinions and ideas about the region?

It was felt that a survey of views and suggestions obtained in a series of relatively large open meetings would pose problems of superficiality—although it could provide a very useful supplementary approach. Also, it was felt that the quality of the final product would depend to a large extent upon provision of sufficient time for the participants—possibly unaccustomed to thinking aloud in these terms—to state their views and carefully re-examine, discuss, and revise them until they clearly communicate the ideas intended.

After some alternative ideas had been studied, the decision was made to use the small discussion group approach, and to utilize, as the representative citizens group, the zone members of the M.O.D.A. Council in the four counties of Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Wellington—supplemented by a number of other individuals and representatives of several agencies, organizations and commissions in the region (e.g. conservation authorities, farm organizations, tourist council, local and regional planning agencies). In addition to the direct involvement of some members of the various agencies, draft copies were forwarded to those agencies requesting a written response.

The question of the "representativeness" of the group of people involved in this study is perhaps an important one, for it has significant implications for the reliability of the results of the study. A review of (i) the areas, municipalities and public

and private agencies represented, (ii) the wide range of occupational backgrounds and experience involved, (iii) the total number of individuals that participated, (iv) the level of interest and concern for regional economic growth and development the participants had previously demonstrated, and (v) an assessment of both the process and the results obtained, all served to validate the approach that was used.

Almost as important, of course, was the question of being able to obtain people who were willing to spend the amount of time required to adequately treat the subject matter in group discussions. Again the process and results provided ample justification for the approach taken.

Implementing the Approach

The major research portion of the study was implemented in the following manner. An overview of the region was first obtained from a variety of documentary and statistical sources and a set of guidelines and discussion questions prepared. Meetin were then held in each of the counties or zones at which the participants, arranged in carefully structured small groups, discussed at length regional issues, problems and goals, in responding to the prepared questions. The large mass of data collected was then gathered, sorted, organized under appropriate topic headings and duplicated for discussion in a second round of similar sessions. In a series of subsequent meetings with zone personnel and with the M.O.D.A. Board, the content and format of Part II of the report was given careful study, and the stated needs and proposed solutions were gradually revised to their present form. Other sections of the report were dealt with in similar fashion.

Certain additional comments should be made here regarding the procedure used in the sessions with the M.O.D.A. Board. Throughout the entire process of defining and revising needs and solutions, the participants were urged to take an active part in the discussions; meaningful debate and exchange of ideas was strongly encouraged. Each of the participants was asked to state his opinions as openly and clearly as possible, and to express all viewpoints related to a particular issue—regardless of how subjective or impractical some of them might appear when first considered. Stress was placed on the clarification of ideas rather than upon their particular wording; it was important to know and record exactly what was meant by what was said. From the context of one idea it was frequently possible to expand the group's frame of reference to consider other related ideas. As the involvement on the part of the participants became progressively deeper, and as their awareness of the structure, conditions and needs of the region increased, it was possible to begin inserting new ideas and suggestions for their consideration (e.g. the urban "growth points" concept). Once a framework of understanding of Midwestern Ontario was developed in the minds of a majority of the people, the degree of perceptiveness, insight and progress increased noticeably in the meetings. Although it was admittedly a matter of judiciously directing the group's deliberations from one area and level of discussion to another, in a calculated manner, it should be made very clear that great care was taken to avoid influencing the outcome of group discussion on any given topic. New and related ideas and viewpoints frequently were brought to the attention of the group; also, they were repeatedly challenged with respect to the validity of specific positions or conclusions they had reached. One of the great needs in such an exercise in "grass roots" participation is that of listening intently and patiently to what people have to say, even when you belive them to be misinformed. Throughout the study it has been necessary to try to

maintain a proper balance between, 1) clearly and objectively presenting the views of the people of the region, and 2) editing and amending those views where it seems that the group has not clearly understood the situation, is mistaken in its position or is proposing an impractical solution. Fortunately these appear infrequently in the report. The primary task here, has been that of objectively reflecting or communicating to the Province the broad range of attitudes and opinions held by the people of Midwestern Ontario.

Outline and Content

The content of the study has been arranged in five major sections following the Introduction (Part I).

Part II outlines the various major needs of the Midwestern Ontario Region, under thirteen topic headings (agriculture, commercial fishing, mineral resources and mining, etc.). Following the needs, a number of recommendations that have been proposed for their solution appear. The implementing agencies for each recommended solution are indicated. It should be noted that all relevant implementing agencies, governments and organizations have been included in this report. To have dealt only with implementation by the M.O.D.A. Council would have been to completely ignore the interrelatedness of various proposed solutions, and the shared responsibility for action that frequently involves two or more agencies.

Part III discusses the potential significance for the region of the preparation of a comprehensive regional development plan.

Part IV contains the complete scheduling for each of the five years, from 1969 to 1973, of all the proposed solutions to be implemented, entirely or in part, by the M.O.D.A. Council.

Part V presents, in a slightly different fashion, the scheduling for the implementation of various solutions by the provincial and federal governments, as well as local governments, agencies and other organizations.

Part VI provides a brief overview of Midwestern Ontario, in textual and statistical form, as background to the region and the study.

The key elements in this report are contained in Part II (Topic XI), and Part III. These two segments contain the discussions of (i) the selected urban "growth points" concept, and (ii) the preparation and implementation of a regional development plan for Midwestern Ontario. The implementation of all the recommendations relating to both of them would have the greatest long term impact or effect on the region of all the numerous solutions proposed in this report.

Attention has been given in the preparation of this report to furnishing an accurate description of needs and possible solutions. However, in a study as wide-ranging as this one, errors of either omission or emphasis, are likely to occur and it may well be that the brevity with which needs and solutions have been stated will require, in a few instances, clarification by the Council.

The major points 1 to 5, that are contained in Section III of the statement of guidelines, "Points for Consideration By Regional Development Councils", are covered in this report in a number of sub-sections in Part II, Major Needs and Proposed Solutions, and Part III, A Regional Development Plan for Midwestern Ontario.

The primary emphasis in the study has been the concentration on the identification of problems and the recommendation of solutions, that is to say, a major part of Section II as outlined in "Points for Consideration". Where other suggested elements in Sections I and II of "Points for Consideration" have been omitted, it has been necessary to do so because of the limitations of both time and finances.

In this same statement by the Regional Development Branch, the time period to be covered by the recommended programmes is indicated as being 1968 through to 1972. When it became apparent that suggesting a program for implementation in late 1968 would be a somewhat meaningless exercise—in light of the anticipated completion date—a decision was made to shift the five-year programme period slightly, to extend it from January of 1969 to December of 1973.

Evaluation and Conclusions

The response of the participants to this particular study has been a very positive one. It has been worthwhile for the region in a great many ways. Perhaps for the first time, some of these people were forced to submit their opinions, ideas and even personal bias to critical examination by a number of other people from the region who, not infrequently, held different viewpoints. Notions and generalized impressions had to be clearly articulated so that other participants could understand and respond critically to them. There developed, as a consequence of the approach used, a growing consciousness of the wide range of views that could be held by a group of people with diverse backgrounds and experiences trying to reach

a concensus or compromise on specific matters of concern to them all, in their planning for the development of the region. In the process of this study people began to discuss major issues in some depth, to examine more carefully their aims and goals, and to more readily identify and discard the irrelevant, while focusing upon those issues that were truly important. Communication between the representatives of the various sections of the four constituent counties reached a new high. A greater appreciation for the problems and concerns of other sub-regions evolved, and solidarity and unity in their outlook on region-wide issues emerged. The "regional" viewpoint or perspective was clearly strengthened, and it will doubtless be of significance in the future, both in terms of support for the M.O.D.A. Council, and for the amending of present governmental structures to create regional units. In the immediate future support for the five-year programme of the M.O.D.A. Council is certainly assured. In a real sense, the entire exercise would have been worthwhile—even if the study were never destined to reach Toronto—because of the very evident benefits that have already accrued to the participants, the M.O.D.A. Council and indirectly to the Midwestern Region. It has been an extremely worthwhile investment of time, money and effort. The Province is to be commended for making possible the preparation of a recommended programme for the region using this in-depth, "grass roots" approach.

Again, this study has provided a particularly beneficial experience for the participants. It marked the first time in memory that the provincial government requested the detailed and carefully prepared views and suggestions of the people of the region, on a wide range of topics and concerns. There has developed in the process, a sense of participating directly with the Province in planning for the future of the region. The involvement of these people has been very real and intensive; and

they have devoted a quite substantial amount of their time to this study over the past few months. A strong desire to continue building on the present foundation, as well as to firmly establish and maintain effective communication and coordination with the Province, has been voiced. The M.O.D.A. Council Board members have given every indication of being firmly determined to not allow this report, which in a sense is their report, to become "buried" or to "die". It is their hope, that copies of the report will be made available to their municipalities at the earliest opportunity.

In a very real way, the Province has been instrumental in creating a situation in which a significant number of people in the Midwestern Region have become deeply committed to a "grass roots" involvement, in communicating and sharing with the provincial government the responsibility for developing their region and their future. It would seem that the Province would be acting in an extremely shortsighted ~~and~~ fashion, if it did not move quickly to strengthen and cultivate this new sense of meaningful involvement at the local level. The people now hold to the opinion that the Province really does want to know what they think, and really does wish to understand their viewpoints and to hear their suggestions for creating an improved living environment in Midwestern Ontario. This feeling could all too quickly be dissapated, if appropriate steps are not taken within a reasonable period of time to reinforce the role that has been assigned to the M.O.D.A. Council and to the region, as exemplified by this present study.

PART II

MAJOR NEEDS OF THE REGION

AND

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

MAJOR NEEDS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

The Topics

The major needs and proposed solutions outlined in this section of the report appear under the following topic headings: agriculture; commercial fishing; mineral resources and mining; conservation; recreation and tourism; medical, legal and other services; education; housing; transportation; utilities, industrial and commercial development; land use planning and controls; and urban centres. The thirteen topics have been arranged in the above sequence and grouped together into three broad areas of concern, (i) natural resources, (ii) services and physical facilities, and (iii) economic and urban development.

The Major Needs

The major needs are discussed under each of the topic headings in order of their respective importance, with the most urgent or pressing needs appearing first. Needs or problems of a very localized or apparently insignificant nature have been omitted and attention given to presenting the region's major or significant needs and outlining them as clearly and succinctly as possible.

The Proposed Solutions

The proposed solutions follow directly after the needs in each topic and are arranged in approximately the same order. All the solutions under each topic have been ranked in terms of their significance or the urgency for their implementation and have been placed into several groups, these groupings indicating in a general way their relative importance under that particular topic.

It should be noted that the groupings are not comparable from topic to topic, nor do they necessarily signify the scheduling for the implementation of the solutions.

Implementation

The agencies responsible for implementing each of the proposed solutions are indicated immediately below the solutions. Where the Federal Government or the Provincial Government is concerned with the implementing of a particular solution no attempt has been made to designate the department or departments that might be involved; this judgement has been left to the discretion of the senior governments. Where two or more agencies are involved in the implementation of a solution, the first one listed is considered to be the agency responsible for initiating the implementation and for doing so in consultation with the other agencies included. The major exception to this rule occurs where both senior governments are involved and where they frequently share equally, or almost equally, the responsibility for implementing particular solutions.

PART II

THE SEQUENCE OF TOPICS

Natural Resources

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II	Commercial Fishing	Page 9
III	Mineral Resources and Mining	Page 10
IV	Conservation	Page 13
V	Recreation and Tourism	Page 17

Services and Physical Facilities

VI	Medical, Legal and Other Services	Page 21
VII	Education	Page 24
VIII	Housing	Page 28
IX	Transportation	Page 33
X	Utilities	Page 36

Economic and Urban Development

XI	Industrial and Commercial Development	Page 38
XII	Land Use Planning and Controls	Page 46
XIII	Urban Centres	Page 49

I AGRICULTURE

NEEDS

1. There is an urgent need for a comprehensive approach to the needs and problems of the agricultural industry by both the Federal and Provincial governments. Proper development of our agricultural resources has been hindered by short term, national tariff and marketing policies. Long-range national and provincial agricultural policies are required to provide a framework within which the region's agriculture can be properly developed. There is no realistic agricultural plan or body of long-range policies to meet the present needs of the region.

2. The primary problem with agriculture, insofar as supply and demand are concerned, does not lie with production capabilities but rather with marketing. There is need for more astute marketing and the development of more and better markets for the region's agricultural products.

3. There has been serious loss of some of the best agricultural land in the region as a result of the effects of urban sprawl, land speculation, rising land costs, dispersion of non-farm residences throughout the rural municipalities, etc. These scattered, uncoordinated developments and the consequent inflated land prices have occured in the absence of adequate land use planning and controls. Good farm land must be preserved except in those cases where very definite overriding advantages are obtained for society from designating and using such lands for other purposes.

4. Very clearly agriculture is changing rapidly from a "way of life" to a major industry in our economic structure. It has become, and will become increasingly, a highly specialized business enterprise requiring a thorough knowledge and application of business practices. Farmers too frequently lack the management training required to establish and maintain a successful operation under present conditions.

5. Farmers are encountering serious problems with financing their operations and obtaining a reasonable return for their capital investment and inputs of time and labour. Among the factors creating difficulties for farmers are the following:

    a. rapidly rising costs of machinery in the face of a growing need for a high degree of mechanization

    b. a growing need for larger holdings to provide economic farm units

    c. increasing land costs

d. assessment and taxation levels for agricultural land, especially near urbanizing areas.

e. inadequate sources of farm financing at reasonable rates of interest

f. lack of business acumen

g. competition from and market flooding by large corporations (feed companies, food processing firms, etc.) entering farming for reason of tax and other advantages gained

h. increasing social stress as rural and urban attitudes and actions conflict where there is rapid urbanization and a growing rural non-farm population

i. over-production and consequent reduced prices

j. generally rising production costs and declining profit margins.

6. Farmers presently lack a unified voice to represent their interests through a single, effective, farm organization. The existing farm organizations have too often been divided in their efforts and have accomplished less than they might have for the farm community.

7. A rapidly growing problem is that of pollution of air, soil and water in the region from the widespread, and sometimes indiscriminate use of herbicides and insecticides, the increase in high density livestock feeding operations, and the use of farm manure lagoons. The control or elimination of pollution from such sources is a difficult task but solutions must somehow be found.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I Federal and Provincial governments coordinate their efforts to formulate and introduce long-range economic policies and plans for the agricultural sector — assess needs, evolve a directional program as a guide to regional production in relation to potential markets, review all existing programs involving subsidies and supports, etc.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

A comprehensive study of conditions and needs for the preparation of a program of improved marketing methods. Enlarged government programs and assistance in the location and development of new markets, domestic and foreign for agricultural products (e.g.Kennedy Round talks and recommendations).

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Establish area-wide planning agencies to introduce land use controls that will effectively preserve good agricultural land and closely regulate the designation of prime agricultural land for other purposes. Not only must the best farm lands be protected as long as they are required, but also, a carefully evolved, realistic population balance must be established for the rural areas of the region, i.e. rural non-farm and farm populations. (see LAND USE PLANNING)

Efforts to establish and maintain land costs in rural areas (i.e. outside designated "urban development zones" surrounding expanding urban centres, as set out in proper land use plans for the region), at reasonable levels for full-time agriculture by controlling urban sprawl and particularly by properly regulating land speculation in some way. (see HOUSING and LAND USE PLANNING).

Group II

Encourage consolidation of the existing farm organizations to form one viable and effective representative body. Special interest groups in the industry (hogs, poultry, milk, etc.) should have representation on this larger organization.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

A submission regarding the introduction of improved farm management and business training courses covering the business management and operation of both medium-sized farms and large "commercial" farms — in agricultural colleges, universities and community colleges. Also similar part-time adult education courses throughout the region and consideration of co-operative education programs in farming. Possible return of the University of Guelph Extension Program in agriculture to the Department of Education and greater cooperation between that department and the Department of Agriculture regarding education for agriculture (e.g. Conestoga College). An educational and promotional program in the region to provide coordination and information and to encourage participation by the farm community in the various courses and programs offered. (see EDUCATION)

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Expanded and increased programs of financial assistance to farmers in the form of larger, longer-term loans at reasonable interest rates.

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Lending Institutions

A program to encourage co-operative ownership of farmlands and equipment to reduce individual capital costs.

Implementation: Federal Government and/or Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Group III Feasibility studies of the need for and value of: (i) production control by means of marketing quotas, (ii) additional price-support programs, (iii) commodity price controls.

Implementation: Farm Organization(s).

A program of education for the general public, various agencies in the region, local governments and elected officials regarding urban-rural interdependence and the need for greater understanding and cooperation by the two groups in attempting to meet their respective needs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Group IV Adjustment of present assessment practices and tax structures relating to farm lands to properly reflect actual benefits received and/or the appreciation of land values in the urbanizing zones adjacent to the urban centres of the region, (i.e. "urban development zones"). (see EDUCATION)

Implementation: Provincial Government

Feasibility study of government regulation of large, Corporation-owned farm operations (large business and industrial firms), set up for tax and other advantages.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

A study of conditions and needs regarding the pollution problems created by the indiscriminate use of herbicides and insecticides, their nature and severity. Recommendations for new legislation or effective controls to regulate pollution from this source. (see UTILITIES)

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Encourage local municipalities and counties to introduce (under existing legislation), controls to regulate pollution from high density livestock feeding operations and farm lagoons. More effective enforcement where by-laws already exist.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Group V A study of the need for and feasibility of government (provincial and federal i.e. ARDA) ownership of agricultural land for community pastures, land tracts for crops, etc.

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

II COMMERCIAL FISHING

NEEDS

1. The Lake Huron fishing industry has become almost totally defunct due to the effects of pollution and the lamprey eel.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Increased programs of lake fisheries research; control of lamprey eel spawning areas; more vigorous control of pollution sources and re-stocking of Lake Huron.

Implementation: Provincial Government

III MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING

NEEDS

1. No attempt has been made to assess the attitutdes and coordinate the efforts of the various governments and agencies concerned for land use planning and economic development as they relate to the removal and utilization of the region's sand and gravel deposits.

2. There has been a rapidly increasing demand throughout the region for sands and gravels for construction and road purposes. With an unequal distribution of deposits some areas now find that their known reserves are close to depletion; other areas face no immediate shortage. Costs are rising in areas of declining local supplies, particularly for gravel deposits. In spite of the conditions of growing shortages and rising costs, no thorough study has been made for the region's resources, and of the present and projected needs, nor has there been any comprehensive effort at any level of government to regulate the removal of this non-renewable resource.

3. Present removal practices frequently produce erosion, blighting of the landscape, additional wasteland areas, air and water pollution, loss of good agricultural land, increased truck traffic and road maintenance costs, and other undesirable effects.

4. Within the four-county region insufficient use has been made of existing permissive legislation enabling local municipalities to regulate and supervise quarrying operations and the removal of sand and gravel deposits. Where local by-laws have been enacted often they have not been effectively enforced by the local councils.

5. The present Provincial legislation, under which local by-laws may be introduced (The Planning Act and The Municipal Act), are not entirely satisfactory in that they pose legal problems of interpretation affecting both implementation and proper enforcement — land use zoning and regulation of removal operations.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I A survey of the region's sand and gravel deposits to ascertain the precise nature of the supply and demand situation in the light of known reserves and present and projected needs. Recommendations for realistic policies and controls, and the effective enforcement of regulations.

Implementation: Provincial Government and Federal Government

Formulation of a program for the controlled development of the sand and gravel resources of the entire region.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Provincial Government, Area Municipalities and Planning Agencies

Request municipalities to enforce regulatory by-laws where they presently exist until the completion of the region-wide survey of needs and recommended policies and the amendment or replacement, by the Province of present enabling legislation.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Refinement of existing legislation, or the introduction of new Provincial legislation, to eliminate the limitations of the present provisions of The Planning Act and The Municipal Act, and to provide better, more effective legislation for land use zoning and regulation of removal operations. Preparation and circulation to the municipalities of a model by-law as a basis for enacting or amending local by-laws.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Encourage all municipalities concerned to subsequently enact or amend existing by-laws to provide regulation and enforcement that will be effective and uniform forming part of a program of coordinated, controlled development. Including: regulated removal practices, retention and replacement of topsoil, reclamation, elimination or control of pollution and erosion, protection of good agricultural land, etc.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Group II Continued coordination of the programs and policies of all the parties, governments, and agencies concerned with these resources, to ensure compatibility of land use planning goals and pit and quarry operations. (see LAND USE PLANNING)

Implemention: M.O.D.A. Council

Group III A study of possible methods of financing the reclamation of abandoned pits and quarries with a view to converting them to recreational conservation or other worthwhile uses.

Implementation: Provincial Government

A study of the economic feasibility of municipal purchase of sand and gravel deposit areas and lease-back arrangements with operators.

Implementation: Provincial Government

IV CONSERVATION

NEEDS

1. A fundamental need is that of a comprehensive, systematic, long-range, coordinated plan of approach to conservation and use of the natural environment of the region.

2. The public has gradually become better informed as to the serious need for adequate conservation measures to preserve our natural resources. Some of the problems include: depletion of forest cover and farm woodlots, decreasing water retention areas and capacities, increased runoff and water and wind erosion, soil losses, excessive farm and wetlands drainage schemes, lowered stream levels, loss of wildlife, pollution of watercourses, etc. At the same time public acceptance and financial support of the Conservation Authorities is not as strong as it should be and the rising tax burden is considered to be at the maximum level the public will accept at this time.

3. Even the encouraging support and financing of the Province is inadequate to meet the need. The Conservation Authorities lack the resources to do the comprehensive job that is required if our natural resources are to be preserved and utilized on a controlled basis by a rapidly growing and urbanizing society.

4. A major flaw in the present arrangement is seen in the multiplicity of government departments, agencies and organizations with responsibilities for land utilization, conservation, water management and recreation. They frequently are governed in their actions by different and conflicting policies and continue to act in an uncoordinated fashion independently of one another.

5. Pollution of the watercourses of the region is affecting the quality and use of some conservation areas. The problem will become increasingly severe if strict control measures are not implemented.

6. There has been a substantial depletion of forested areas and farm woodlots in the region. Indiscriminate clearing and disease have together created problems of runoff, erosion, lowered water tables, etc.

7. At the present time there is no worthwhile economic return from farm woodlots to compensate farmers for the time and labour input needed to preserve woodlots for farm-crop purposes. Nor is there an effective program of conservation and woodlot management to maintain water retention areas and water table levels, prevent excessive runoff and erosion, wind erosion, protect wildlife, retain scenic and aesthetic factors, etc. We lack adequate incentives to involve farmers in programs of woodlot preservation and improvement, as well as the re-forestation of marginal farm lands.

8. In some sections of the region by-laws controlling the removal of trees from farm woodlots have been enacted by local councils. Too frequently councils have failed to insist upon adequate enforcement of these regulations. In other parts of the four-county region no efforts have been made to institute by-laws or other types of controls that are needed.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

Preparation of a comprehensive, long-range plan or approach to the preservation and development of the region's natural areas and resources. Integrating watershed plans prepared by the Conservation Authorities as part of county and region-wide land use and development plans. (see LAND USE PLANNING)

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Conservation Authorities

An extensive educational and promotional program in the region to further acquaint the public with the needs, role and accomplishments of the Conservation Authorities in preserving and managing renewable natural resources, in an effort to increase financial support and to develop a region-wide consciousness of the problems of conservation.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Conservation Authorities

Substantially enlarged financial support for the region's Conservation Authorities for the acquisition and development of additional conservation areas, watercourse improvements and dams, maintenance costs associated with parks and open-spaces, etc. Consideration of revision of the Province's new sliding scale of grants (effective January 1, 1969) to offset increased financial needs created by major cost factors such as rapidly rising maintenance expenditures, costs associated with the preparation of watershed development plans, basic engineering costs for new projects, and additional costs arising from statutory changes requiring Conservation Authority properties to be assessed at market value. (see RECREATION & TOURISM)

Implementation: Provincial Government and Federal Government

Group II Greatly increased efforts to achieve a substantially higher degree of coordination and integration of the plans, policies and programs of the several government departments and agencies with particular responsibilities for conservation, water management, land use and recreation in the province. If at all possible, a reduction in the number of government departments and agencies with responsibilities in this area. (see RECREATION & TOURISM)

Implementation: Provincial Government

A coordinated approach to conservation and water management must be found. If it cannot be achieved by reducing the number of government departments and agencies involved, and if efforts within the Government are not successful in obtaining the necessary interdepartmental coordination, consideration should be given to delegating the coordinating responsibility for conservation, water management, etc. to a small committee of Cabinet, to a single Minister, or to a new agency (as a last resort) — coordination must be effected at all levels of government, local through provincial and embracing all relevant agencies and organizations.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group III Introduction of strict pollution controls and effective enforcement, Progressive staged conformity of individual sources presently discharging pollutants into the area's watercourses. (see UTILITIES)

Group IV Encourage rural municipalities to enact (under existing permissive legislation) and enforce by-laws controlling the removal of trees from farm woodlots.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

An educational program for farmers and the general public stressing the importance of preserving woodlots and forest cover and strongly urging a minimum of 10 per cent of total farm acreage in woodlots.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities, and Farm Organizations

A study to investigate and recommend possible incentives needed to effectively involve farmers in proper conservation, woodlot management, and reforestation programs. Also a feasibility study regarding the allocation to the Province of the responsibility for establishing and maintaining farm woodlots, possibly under a regional authority.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities, and Farm Organizations

Review of present legislation with a view to revision or the introduction of new legislation that will adequately protect and preserve the forested areas and wetlands of the region. Increased subsidies or other incentives for proper conservation and woodlot management. Legislation to require 20 per cent of the region's total area be covered in forest and farm woodlots, with provision for staged conformity and proper distribution throughout the region and its watersheds.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group V Feasibility study of instituting a program of regulated leasing of unimproved woodlots by farmers to interested groups or municipalities for leisure recreational purposes. (see RECREATION and TOURISM)

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities and Farm Organizations

V RECREATION AND TOURISM

NEEDS

1. None of the counties or the region has a long-range, comprehensive, integrated plan for proper preservation and development for recreation purposes of "natural area" resources. If the recreational resources of the region are to be retained and developed to meet the needs ahead, this type of program must be formulated as soon as possible.

2. The demand for open-space recreation areas and parks in the region is steadily growing as leisure time and population increase. However, the numbe and the capacity of the region's outdoor recreational facilities (conservation areas, woodlands, open space, rural and urban parks), is already inadequate to serve the people of the four counties and the many people who travel to the region from other areas. Current and projected development of such facilities will not meet the anticipated demand. The situation is made more serious with the realization that some of the existing facilities are becoming badly congested and subject to damaging overuse during peak use periods; in the Conservation parks, in particular, eventual loss or blighting of the attracting environmental features will result. New and expanded facilities are needed as quickly as possible.

3. One of the major problems has been the lack of coordination, cooperation, and communication in the policies, planning and projects of the multiplicity of governments and agencies with various interests in and responsibilities for recreation and water management.

4. The Lake Huron waterfront is a very important recreational resource within the region with a substantial potential for future development. This valuable lake frontage has not been reserved for general public use, nor have sufficient areas been protected and designated for future development as major regional parks and recreational areas—to a very large degree the lakefront is occupied by private cottages and access is denied to the public.

5. Pollution has become a major problem in most of the rivers and streams of the region. Public use of conservation and recreational areas has been affected and sportfishing has been severely curtailed, with consequent loss of potential tourist revenues.

6. Some sections of the four-county region apparently do not have "attractions" which might serve as the basis for developing tourism. At the same time the region lacks the professional leadership to assess and exploit undiscovered or undeveloped tourist resources.

7. Tourism, which could form a substantial part of the economic base for large sections of the region, has not been adequately developed. Most people of the region have not recognized the potential significance of tourism for the over-all economy of the four-county area.

8. In view of the present and projected demand for access to recreational areas within the region and outside the region highway facilities in certain sections of the region are in need of expansion and improvement: (i) Stratford to 401 Highway and the Kitchener-Waterloo area, (ii) north-south through Huron County near Lake Huron, and (iii) north from Wellington County to the Owen Sound-Bruce Peninsula area.

9. In similar fashion to much of the Lake Huron shoreline, the waterfront of Puslinch Lake in Wellington County has become occupied by private cottage owners. It would appear to be poorly used in relation to its potential for development as a public recreation and conservation area.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

A survey of current recreational usage and the present and projected needs of the region; an analysis of the development potential of all sections of the region. Preparation of a long-range development plan encompassing goals, guidelines, and policies for coordinated development of the region's recreational resources.

(see LAND USE PLANNING)

Implementation: MODA Council, Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council, and Conservation Authorities

Increased financial support of the region's Conservation Authorities for the development of additional recreational areas. Create more and varied types of recreational facilities in an attempt to meet present and projected recreation needs (regional parks, hiking trails, tent and trailer parks, short-stop trailer parks, highway rest areas, etc.). Consideration to an extension of the existing and proposed (Jan. 1/69) grant structure for Conservation Authorities to provide for adequate maintenance costs of parks, especially where large parks are subject to high usage and where small park and conservation areas collect no revenues from users.

(see CONSERVATION)

Implementation: Provincial Government

Designation and acquisition of substantial lake frontage along Lake Huron for future development as regional parks and recreational areas for the general public. The need is urgent and action must be taken quickly to acquire available lands and to avoid accelerating acquisition costs.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Encourage the counties and the local municipalities to meet some of the demand for recreational space by providing new or enlarged local parks and picnic areas, construction of parking areas along township roads rights-of-way where they terminate at Lake Huron. Consideration of a system of development and/or maintenance grants similar to those proposed for Conservation Authorities.

Implementation: MODA Council and Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council

Group II Greater coordination and integration of the plans, policies and programs of the various government agencies with responsibilities for recreation and conservation; and if possible, a reduction in the number of departments and agencies with responsibilities in these areas.
(see CONSERVATION)

Group III A program of effective pollution control along all water-courses. An expanded program of restocking the region's streams and rivers. Consideration of extending navigable portions of waterways by means of a system of small dams. (see UTILITIES and CONSERVATION)

Implementation: Provincial Government

Introduction of appropriate regulations and strict enforcement to eliminate the overuse of existing and future public recreation areas in order to protect the natural environmental features from irrevocable loss and damage.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group IV Obtain professional recreation resource planning leadership to assist in planning and developing the tourist resources of the region i.e., develop and promote latent "attractions" in areas where they are presently lacking—requires imagination, enterprise and promotional skills. All governments, agencies and private interests concerned for expanding the tourist sector of the region's economy must be involved in this pro-

cess and their efforts coordinated (e.g. provincial government recreation representatives).

Implementation: MODA Council and Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council

An energetic, coordinated program of tourist promotion for the region and its sub-regions. An educational program for local municipalities, elected officials, businessmen and the general public stressing the potential significance of tourism for the economic growth of sections of the region and the underlying need for extending hospitality to visitors.

Implementation: Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council and MODA Council

Improved highway access and facilities in those parts of the region where they are needed. (see TRANSPORTATION)

Group V Public access established to the Lake Huron waterfront where it has been denied by cottage owners. Requires legal clarification of both public and private rights to lakefront areas and proper enforcement.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group VI Feasibility study on the acquisition of Puslinch Lake by the Conservation Authority and subsequent development for general public use as a regional recreation and conservation area.

Implementation: Provincial Government and Conservation Authority

VI MEDICAL, LEGAL AND OTHER SERVICES

NEEDS

1. In recent years the number of medical doctors entering general practice has been steadily declining. At the same time it has become extremely difficult or even impossible to attract general practitioners, or for that matter other qualified medical men, to the smaller urban centers and rural areas of the region. The situation has reached a critical stage in some parts of the region. Basic medical services are not being provided for a steadily increasing portion of the population of the four-county area. The major urban centres of the region are now being confronted with similar problems; urban growth has created a serious shortage which promises to become increasingly severe over the next few years.

2. There is a shortage of dentists in many of the same sections of the region for similar reasons.

3. Much of the region—that is to say, many of the rural areas and the smaller communities—lacks hospitals and clinics which are able to provide an appropriate or desirable range of medical services. Home nursing services and family counselling services are also absent or inadequate in may parts of the region. Ambulance services are poor in some areas.

4. In many rural areas of the four-county region veterinary services have become marginal as demands have increased with changes in agriculture. The future outlook is not encouraging in view of the limitations imposed by the lack of educational facilities, the relatively small number of students enrolled in veterinary medicine, and the number entering small-animal practice.

5. In large portions of the region farm equipment service facilities and, in particular, stocks of replacement parts are so limited as to create serious and costly delays in repair and maintenance of essential farm machinery, frequently when time is a critical factor for the farm operator.

6. There is also a growing scarcity of legal services in many of the areas where medical services are lacking. In most rural areas and smaller urban centres services are very limited or completely absent, especially lawyers qualified for major court cases. At the same time social and business changes are creating greater demands for legal services.

7. The level and quality of law enforcement services appear to vary considerably across the region. To what degree this fundamental service does differ and what implications this variance has for the proper protection of the public remains unknown at present.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

A comprehensive survey of medical services of all types both personnel and facilities, clearly indicating the areas of greatest need.

Implementation: MODA Council

A vigorous promotional program to attract medical doctors, dentists and lawyers to the smaller urban centres of the region where the greatest needs presently exist—from other parts of the province, other provinces and foreign countries.

Implementation: MODA Council

Group II

A program of subsidies or other inducements to attract medical doctors and dentists to those areas in the region where the needs are most severe.

Implementation: Local Municipalities and MODA Council

A review of present regulations and practices to provide for direct grants to municipalities to assist them in establishing medical centres and clinics in the region's smaller communities where serious needs exist.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group III

Re-examination and possible amendment of regulations which appear to restrict or to delay to an unnecessary degree the entrance of foreign-trained medical men into medical practice in Ontario.

Implementation: Provincial Government and College of Physicians and Surgeons

A program to extend the existing medical training facilities and legal training programs in Ontario.

Implementation: Provincial Government

An expanded educational and promotional program to encourage increased enrollments in medical schools. Increased subsidies, grants, or loans to encourage students to enter medicine or dentistry.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Introduction of a program of incentives to encourage an increase in the number of medical doctors entering general practice.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group IV An expanded program to encourage increased enrollments in large animal veterinary medicine in Ontario and enlarged facilities to provide for the growing need—possibly introduce a program in veterinary medicine in another Ontario university or college. A program for training veterinary technicians capable of undertaking some of the work presently handled by D.V.M's and the introduction of programs similar to those of The Graham School in the U.S.A.

Implementation: Provincial Government

An approach to the Federal and Provincial governments, and to manufacturers, importers and distributors to request improved services and especially increased parts stocks and better parts service to farmers. (see AGRICULTURE)

Implementation: MODA Council and Farm Organizations

Group V A survey of law enforcement services throughout the region to indicate the nature and extent of any inequities and needs.

Implementation: Provincial Government

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

A comprehensive survey of medical services of all types both personnel and facilities, clearly indicating the areas of greatest need.

Implementation: MODA Council

A vigorous promotional program to attract medical doctors, dentists and lawyers to the smaller urban centres of the region where the greatest needs presently exist—from other parts of the province, other provinces and foreign countries.

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Implementation: Provincial Government

An approach to the Federal and Provincial governments, and to manufacturers, importers and distributors to request improved services and especially increased parts stocks and better parts service to farmers. (see AGRICULTURE)

Implementation: MODA Council and Farm Organizations

Group V

A survey of law enforcement services throughout the region to indicate the nature and extent of any inequities and needs.

Implementation: Provincial Government

VII EDUCATION

NEEDS

1. Although it seems quite clear that there is a need in the region for extended programs of post-secondary school education, adult education, adult retraining and technical education, particularly in the rural areas and the smaller urban centres, it is also clear that no one seems to know the exact nature and scale of the present needs or what the region's future requirements will be. However, it does appear that the western and northern portions of the region are not being adequately served in the area of higher education and that a satellite community college and/or a junior college is required to meet the projected need in the Perth, Huron and north Wellington County district.

2. There is need for long-range planning for the future development of public and secondary school education in the region by the newly established County Boards of Education—planning which will keep the public well informed as to proposed changes and innovations related to both academic and financial matters.

3. Throughout most of the region, in urban centres and rural municipalities, there has been relatively poor utilization of public school facilities for various community educational, social and recreational purposes. Facilities requiring such high capital investment by local municipalities could, and should be used much more extensively than at present.

4. In the larger urban centres of the region schools frequently appear to require excessive areas of high-cost land; in sections of high population densities there are more schools than would seem necessary (i.e. fewer, larger schools would lower costs), and almost invariably schools are designed and constructed without thought to cost reductions through standardization.

5. It would appear that an inequitable distribution of educational costs presently requires the farming community to pay more than its proper share of educational taxes due to the taxes levied on land, in addition to those on farm buildings.

6 The rapid expansion of higher educational institutions (universities and community colleges) in the region in recent years has been accompanied by unprecedented demands for basic services, roads, housing, etc. and thereby has created very real financial difficulties for the communities of Guelph, Waterloo and Kitchener.

7 County library boards have provided higher levels of service for most areas of the region. However, there still remains a definite need for better library holdings, services and new and improved branch libraries to serve the smaller communities and rural areas of the region. The present services are not on an equitable basis throughout the four-county area.

8. There is at present a lack of coordination and uniformity in the selection of texts and general course content from school to school and from year to year in various school districts, which results in both difficulties for transferring students and higher operating costs. This is a particular concern at the public school level.

9. The region lacks an adequate general museum, or an adequate system of small museums, to serve the public, especially the public and secondary school population of the four counties.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

A thorough survey of the present and projected needs of the region, especially the rural areas and smaller urban centres, for all types of post-secondary school education and adult retraining programs. (see AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT)

Implementation: MODA Council

A submission to the Province indicating the anticipated need for expanded higher education services and for allocation of a satellite community and/or a junior college to the western and northern section of the region (Huron, Perth, North-Wellington Counties).

Implementation: MODA Council and Local Municipalities

Establish an information centre or clearing house in the region for gathering, coordinating and disseminating information as to educational needs, proposals, and programs of post-secondary education of all types available to the people of the four counties—including a program of promotion of adult education in small centres and rural areas.

Implementation: MODA Council

Group II

Request the region's new County Boards of Education to establish effective liaison with the public in keeping people better informed of progress and planning for public and secondary level education—academic and financial aspects.

Implementation: MODA Council

Develop acceptance of the concept of schools as community centres to encourage more realistic utilization of very costly public facilities. In the larger urban centres and perhaps elsewhere in the region consolidate complimentary facilities such as schools, parks, recreational areas and some libraries at single sites. In smaller centres locate and merge county branch libraries with high school libraries, or where necessary with those of local public schools, to increase services and to reduce duplication costs.

Implementation: MODA Council, Local Municipalities, County Boards of Education, and Midwestern Ontario Library Board

Feasibility study regarding minimum land area requirements for schools in large urban centres and consolidation of related use facilities (see above); consideration of returning to functional multi-level structures; development of more uniform or standardized school construction policies, designs and siting to retain sufficient diversity of structural design, to avoid "institutional monuments" and to reduce costs.

Implementation: Provincial Government and County Boards of Education

Group III A review of current assessment and taxing procedures in the four counties to eliminate any inequities in educational costs borne by farmers or others. (see AGRICULTURE)

Implementation: Provincial Government

A review of the current problems (largely financial), facing the cities of Guelph, Waterloo and Kitchener as a result of the rapid growth of higher educational institutions, with a view to finding some means of relieving the pressures on these municipalities. (see UTILITIES)

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group IV An approach to County Boards of Education to standardize texts and course content at the public school level (e.g. grades 1-6), throughout their districts—as much as is reasonable and consistent with good educational practice.

Implementation: MODA Council

An appeal to the Counties and the Province to establish grants and financial incentives for the development of a major regional museum and/or a system of smaller specialized sub-regional museums and historical sites (i.e. including the existing small museums and historical sites in the region).

Implementation: MODA Council

VIII HOUSING

NEEDS

1. There has been a serious lack of communication and coordination between the various levels of government in their individual efforts to meet the region's housing needs. In the absence of effective and coordinated land use planning controls and their proper implementation housing has been permitted to locate adjacent to, but outside, urban centres and in a dispersed pattern throughout the rural municipalities. Adequate county or region-wide controls are needed badly.

2. In many sections of the region it seems that the needs for various types of housing are not being adequately met. Continued urbanization, in the rapidly developing urban centres of Waterloo and south Wellington Counties, for example, has resulted in very significant shortages of certain types of housing. It appears that adequate housing, at prices reasonable for the average wage-earner is simply not available under the existing conditions of inflated land costs, scarcity of mortgage money and high interest rates. The needs vary, as to their intensity, the types of accommodation required and their costs, across the region and from community to community. Specific data on these needs, their intensity and type, is currently lacking.

3. Within the four-county region housing standards and regulations presently lack the uniformity which they should have from one municipality to another. Increased costs to the consumer has been one result of the present variances. Existing by-laws and building codes regulating housing and establishing standards are not being adequately enforced in various municipalities of the region.

4. Urban services, in particular water and sewage treatment, are unable to keep pace with urban growth, especially in smaller communities of the region.

5. Extended delays in approval by the Province of subdivision and annexation proposals have created unnecessary problems and additional costs for municipalities, builders and consumers.

6. Similar delays and problems in communication with the Ontario Municipal Board have created hardships for various parties concerned with hearings before the Board. The OMB doesn't appear to have a clear appreciation of the particular needs of the smaller municipalities of the region.

7. Some municipalities can do much more than they are doing at present to help themselves in the field of housing. With few exceptions they have failed to recognize the range of things they could do to help to meet housing needs in the region—quite independently of special additional financial assistance from senior governments.

8. In many parts of the region people continue to hold negative attitudes toward the introduction or use of certain types of housing such as row-houses, multi-family and subsidized low-cost housing. At the same time these or similar housing types appear to offer reasonable solutions to part of the region's housing needs.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

A thorough survey to indicate the scale of the need for housing throughout the region and the various types of accommodation required.

Implementation: Provincial Government

A program of coordination to ensure the necessary communication and the integration of both plans and efforts at meeting the housing needs of the region by all governments and agencies concerned—at the appropriate levels in those governments and agencies.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Provincial Government legislation to regulate land speculation and to eliminate exhorbitant land prices charged to the consumer—at the same time providing for a reasonable profit for the developer.
(see AGRICULTURE)

Implementation: Provincial Government

County and region-wide land use planning controls, and coordinated policies and programs with effective implementation to ensure proper location of housing in the region and an appropriate balance in rural non-farm and farm residential growth. (see LAND USE PLANNING)

Group II

Provision of mortgage monies at reasonably low interest rates. Extension of N.H.A. mortgage loans to provide for wage-earners with annual incomes below the present minimum limit for qualification.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Reduction of the taxes charged on building materials by the Federal and Provincial governments.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

A program to encourage uniformity of housing standards and regulations and their adequate enforcement throughout the entire region. Modernization and possible simplification of standards and regulations to take into account the use of new materials and construction methods.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Group III Programs of land assembly to provide low cost, serviced residential land directed to "low-income" families—implemented by town, city and regional governments with financial assistance from the Federal and Provincial Governments. Under present conditions municipalities must borrow money or increase local taxes; financial assistance from the senior governments is required if meaningful programs are to be implemented.
(NB This procedure of assembling land by the municipalities is preferred to the solution that follows)

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Local Municipalities

Programs of land assembly to provide low cost, serviced residential land—implemented and financed by the Provincial and Federal governments. Must provide for very close coordination and consultation with municipal, county and regional governments and their planning agencies at levels appropriate to the confidential nature of the land assembly process.

Implementation:- Federal Government and Provincial Government

Increased assistance to municipal governments for the construction and expansion of water and sewage treatment facilities. Smaller municipalities, if they are to continue to expand, require better financing arrangements than are presently available for providing water and sewage services. Large municipalities should be able to borrow development funds for housing from the Federal and Provincial governments at lower than open market interest rates in order to more quickly expand pre-serviced residential growth areas; and with in-

creased availability of land and competition between developers, lot prices may be effectively reduced and ultimate servicing charges be lowered for the home-buyer. (see UTILITIES

Group IV

Expedite approval of subdivision applications by the Province by simplifying the present procedures and eliminating consideration of all but essential aspects of the subdivision proposals submitted. Consideration of the feasibility of delegating final approval to the regional government level—adequate staff a prerequisite.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Reconstitution and decentralization of the present Ontario Municipal Board's functions on a regional basis with clear delegation of decision-making responsibilities to the regional level.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group V

Study and re-examination of all aspects of present programs of low-cost housing (construction standards and techniques, financing, maintenance, etc.). Including improvements such as: (i) a greatly expanded program for low income housing in the region; (ii) reduction in per unit costs to eliminate unnecessary luxuries and ensure utilitarian accommodation; (iii) a program of social education and orientation for prospective residents; (iv) strict enforcement of tenant regulations to successfully maintain facilities at a proper level; (v) consideration of the need for the Federal and/or Provincial governments to enter the field of construction of low-cost housing; (vi) increased low income units for elderly citizens.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Introduction by municipalities of "special housing development areas" in all large subdivisions, with specific provisions to reduce servicing and construction costs (e.g. 50 ft. rights-of-way, 40 ft. x 100 ft. lots, reduced set-backs, one or no sidewalks, no curbs, lower class pavement, municipally approved sale prices to home-buyers). Mixture of lot sizes, single-family residences, town houses, and low and high density apartments in all large subdivisions.

Implementation: Local Municipalities and Planning Agencies

A survey of attitudes in the region toward particular types of housing (multi-family, row housing and low-cost subsidized housing). A subsequent educational program to supply the general public with information regarding the nature and value of such housing in meeting a portion of the current and projected need.

Implementation: Provincial Government

IX TRANSPORTATION

NEEDS

1. No plan or program has been developed to provide for the region a comprehensive, integrated transportation system involving all modes of transport. Such a plan is particularly needed for the rapidly urbanizing core of Waterloo and South Wellington Counties. The study presently underway in the Waterloo, South Wellington area is a good beginning but it will include only that part of the region: there is a need for a region-wide study to provide an overall view of present conditions and future requirements.

2. Highway connections to points within and beyond the region are badly needed in several sections of the four-county area. The industrial development of the urban core of Waterloo, South Wellington Counties requires much improved access to Hamilton harbour and its surrounding region. The relative "isolation" of Huron and Western Perth Counties would be very much improved by an adequate link or links from Stratford to 401 Highway and to the urban core area of Kitchener-Waterloo, thus providing direct access to the Toronto region. Further development of the tourist industry, which could assume an important role in the economy of large portions of the region, requires improved routes through Huron County and North Wellington County.

3. There is a need for an early and clear understanding of the nature and extent of the future involvement of the Federal Government in transportation as it could relate to both the Province and the region. There is need as well for a clear statement from the Provincial government regarding the proposed future involvement of the Department of Highways in the overall picture of transportation in the province and region, i.e. encompassing aspects of transportation other than highways. Also an early decision is required regarding the findings of the M.T.A.R.T.S. Study so that its implications for the Midwestern Ontario Region can be examined and related to land use and transportation planning.

4. There is a need for continued improvement in the communication and liaison between the various levels of government in the region and the Provincial Department of Highways.

5. There appears to be a growing need and potential for the development of increased business and industrial air passenger services, and to some degree freight services, in the region. However, the extent of the need and the potential for expansion of existing facilities and services remain virtually unknown.

6. The port facilities of Goderich could be enlarged and modernized to accommodate water-borne bulk freight movements on the Seaway route and to generate additional freight movement to and from the western section of the region i.e. the development of a regional port.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

A coordinated, comprehensive, regional transportation study that will embrace the findings of the Kitchener Area Highway Planning Study and similar studies (in process or completed) covering other sections of the four-county region.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Urgent attention should be given to providing highway improvements and additions: (i) from 403 Highway and Hamilton harbour (Burlington-Hamilton-Niagara region) north to 401 Highway and connecting with projected highways serving the urban core area of Waterloo, South Wellington Counties; (ii) from Stratford to 401 Highway and to the Kitchener-Waterloo area (to connect with a by-pass route there). Consideration should also be given to: (i) improving highway facilities north-south through Huron County near Lake Huron to accommodate increasing tourist traffic; (ii) improved connections to the Owen Sound-Bruce Peninsula tourist region from North Wellington County.
(see RECREATION and TOURISM, COMMERCIAL and INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT)

Implementation: Provincial Government

Development of a comprehensive plan for transportation facilities and services in the entire four county region, encompassing and integrating all modes of transportation. Particular need for close liaison and development planning by the Department of Highways and the municipalities of the urban core of Waterloo and South Wellington Counties.

Implementation: Provincial Government, MODA Council and Area Municipalities

A request for an early decision on the M.T.A.R.T.S. Study so the implications of the final recommendations accepted can be considered in planning for land use and the future transportation net of the region, particularly in the Waterloo-South Wellington Area.

Implementation: MODA Council

Group II A request that the Federal government indicate at the earliest possible date the nature and extent of its proposed future involvement in transportation in the province and the region. A similar request to the Province regarding the future involvement of the Department of Highways in various aspects of transportation in the region.

Implementation: MODA Council

The Province's Department of Highways continue its efforts at improving communication and coordination between local governments, regional agencies and the Department.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group III An analysis of existing airports in the region and their potential for development to accommodate increased useage by business and industrial air traffic and the introduction of air taxi service to Toronto International Airport. Study of present and projected demands.

Implementation: MODA Council

A comprehensive feasibility study of the possibilities for developing the port of Goderich—for handling water-borne bulk cargo and also providing facilities for recreational uses (pleasure boat marinas).

Implementation: Federal Government

X UTILITIES

NEEDS

1. There is a growing inadequacy in water supplies throughout most of the region. Rapid population growth in some areas, increased industrial demands, loss of water retention area, lowered water tables, industrial and domestic pollutants and declining quantity and quality of water have contributed to a situation that could soon reach the critical stage in some parts of the region. Serious shortages have been projected for the urban core of Waterloo County and no alternative sources of supply are immediately evident.

2. The treatment of domestic and industrial wastes varies widely across the region. Even in some of the larger urban centres sewage treatment is less than satisfactory, providing for only partial treatment. Smaller urban centres in several cases have reached a size where new or improved treatment facilities are required yet they lack the financial resources to provide the necessary facilities. In other portions of the region large numbers of private septic systems have been located, many in areas poorly suited for such treatment methods. Among the problems resulting from these conditions are severe and wide-spread pollution problems, and increasing financial difficulties and growth limitations for smaller urban centres of the region.

3. The indiscriminate or poorly-planned location of rights-of-way for various utilities (hydro, gas, highways)—due to a lack of consultation and coordination between the various agencies concerned—has led (i) to a needless loss of good agricultural land and forested areas in rural sections of the region, and (ii) substantial costs for breaking into the power systems in the urban core of the region where the location of the service corridors and plans for urban industrial development have not been properly coordinated.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I Expansion of the 1966 and 1967 studies by the Ontario Water Resources Commission on water supply and sewage treatment in the eastern portion of the region to provide a comprehensive survey of conditions and needs in the entire four-county area.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Review of the major alternative sources of water supply (Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and Georgian Bay). The introduction of a large trunk waterline through the four counties of the region servin as a development stimulus in the context of the regional "growth points" concept for economic growth in Midwestern Ontario. Designation of the main route and location of the distribution or feeder system to the area's urban centres must be done in close consultation with the region.

Implementation: Provincial Government, C.W.R.C. and MODA Council and Area Planning Agencies

Group II

Additional financial support for introducing or expanding municipal water and sewage treatment systems. More reasonable financing arrangments, and/or major cost assistance, especially to smaller centres, in order to obtain facilities that meet O.W.R.C. standards. Present financing through O.W.R.C. is still inadequate for some of the region's municipalities.
(see HOUSING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT)

Implementation: Provincial Government

Expanded research into the nature and extent of pollution from various sources and the problems and conditions created by specific pollutants. Introduction of strict controls regulating pollution from all types of sources with provision for proper enforcement—realistic staging of conformity by industrial concerns and other sources.
(see AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, RECREATION AND TOURISM, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT)

Implementation: Provincial Government

Group III

An appeal to all public and private utilities companies and arbitration boards to coordinate their planning of the location of service corridors (in close consultation with local municipalities and planning agencies), in order to consolidate future utilities rights-of-way as much as possible and place them in appropriate locations in the region.

Implementation: MODA Council

XI INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NEEDS

1. Industry has distributed itself in an uneven pattern within the region and within each of the four counties. The larger urban centres have tended to become more and more dominant as manufacturing activity (employment and assessment), continues to concentrate in the cities of Kitchener, Waterloo, Galt, Guelph and Stratford. This inequitable distribution has created a widening gap in income and opportunity between (i) the smaller urban centres and the dominantly rural areas of the region, especially the western section and (ii) the urban core of Waterloo-South Wellington Counties that focuses upon the City of Kitchener. Some parts of the region have been experiencing stagnation, relative or actual economic decline. Greater equality of economic opportunity and income is needed.

2. Smaller urban and rural municipalities are finding it increasingly difficult to compete successfully with the larger centres in attracting industry . They are being placed in an ever more disadvantageous position relative to the cities. If present conditions remain unchanged the municipalities can anticipate, at the very least, continuing problems in financing essential services or progressive decline and eventual decay. Among the disadvantages and problems they face are the following:

    a. limitations imposed by inadequate transportation connections and higher freight costs

    b. a limited labour force with the required levels and types of technical skills, due to a continued exodus of skilled workers to large centres

    c. an increasing population imbalance with increased costs as elderly persons remain or move into the community and young people move to centres with a wider range of employment opportunities

    d. a lack of serviced industrial land due to the high costs involved and a limited local tax base

    e. a shortage of proper housing

    f. a generally low level of social amenities

    g. ineffective or poorly executed industrial promotion due to a lack of knowledge and experience

h. the existing small scale enterprises in these centres are increasingly being forced out of existence by larger competitors; the dislocation effects are particularly pronounced in smaller urban centres

i. industries willing to locate in these centres are often those with objectionable pollution features(also see XIII Urban Centres)

3. In an attempt to assist these and other smaller communities of Ontario in their efforts to obtain industry the Province, in 1967, introduced its program of Equalized Industrial Opportunity. It is designed to attract industries, with their employment opportunities and assessment, to municipalities that have not been successful in establishing an industrial economic base for themselves. The program has succeeded in some regions of the province in that it has located industries in certain municipalities.

However, there appear to be some limitations and even serious dangers inherent in the approach used in this program. No evident criteria have been established to indicate how a municipality qualifies for the provincial program, in terms of a realistic appraisal of the development potential of the municipality (i.e. location and site factors, transportation linkages, adequate water and sewage treatment services, etc.). Location grants are given directly to the industry. The municipality must assume full responsibility for providing adequate water and sewage services and frequently the serviced land as well. There is a very real possibility that these smaller communities in their understandable desire for industrial growth will find themselves immediately, or over a period of time, burdened with a very substantial capital works debt created by the necessity for introducing or upgrading the basic service facilities required to attract and retain the industry .

Although it is too soon to evaluate the performance and effects of the provincial program, it is possible to assess the federal assistance program that has been operative for a longer period of time using a similar approach. The Federal Program has, in fact, led to serious financial problems for some Ontario communities that have participated in the program—for the reasons outlined above. The approach of this program is being revised (in the Maritimes) and shifted from an attempt to attract industry to many communities of a region to an attempt to locate industry in a few selected, larger urban centres. Based on the experience in Ontario with the federal program there appears to be good reason to expect that the provincial program will result in similar financial problems for the smaller municipalities of the Midwestern Ontario Region.

The role of the Province in endeavoring to stimulate, directly and indirectly, the economy of the region by means of encouraging industrial growth in the region's non-growth urban centres should be given careful consideration — as must the role of the constituent municipalities. There are a number of ways in which the governments concerned can approach the task of developing the economic base of the region. There is, in light of present circumstances in the region and in the province, an urgent need to examine the

alternative courses of action and to select the approach most desired by the region.

4. A closely related and very significant need (really an extension of the preceding need) is that of comprehensive, carefully integrated planning for the economic development of the region. There is, for example, no over-all policy of the Province for industrial location and growth which would form the basis for meaningful development planning. Provincial policies in other related aspects are equally important: water supply, sewage treatment, transportation net, land use planning, population limitations, satellite communities, etc. We lack an adequate legislative and policy framework for controlling and guiding new growth in the region.

5. Industrial pollution has become a severe problem. There is at the present time growing public concern for the health hazards being created and increasing pressure to regulate and strictly control the pollution of air, soil and water by manufacturing operations.

6. There is need for an effective coordinated approach to industrial promotion in the region on an inter-municipal, county or region-wide scale.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

Provision by the Provincial government of general guidelines and policies that relate to the preparation in the region of a long-range, comprehensive, carefully integrated plan for the future industrial and commercial development of the region. There is an urgent need for basic background information from the Province on such matters as land use patterns, urban services, transportation systems, population distributions, power grids, etc. i.e. a statement of general guidelines and policies for the economic development of the province as a whole as a context for the preparation of an industrial and commercial development plan for the region — evolved by the region in consultation with the Province. (see URBAN CENTRES)

Implementation: Provincial Government

A comprehensive survey of the region's municipalities: present employment opportunities, transportation factors, labour supply, basic services, housing, social amenities, local attitudes toward industrial growth, and other data pertinent to industrial development and the attraction of suitable industry i.e. economic base studies of

the region's municipalities. The Waterloo-South Wellington Study includes a survey of the above data; it could be expanded or supplementary sections covering the entire region be added at a later date. Uniformity of approach is desirable.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

County-wide planning agencies — with provision for region-wide coordination of these agencies — responsible for the development of land use plans which take into account the proper location of industrial lands and all policies and programs related to industrial growth. Cost-benefit studies on the use of prime agricultural land for industrial purposes. Close coordination with the area's industrial development agencies must be assured.

(see LAND USE PLANNING)

From among the several courses of action that could be adopted by the Province for the purpose of stimulating the economic growth of the region three particular alternatives have emerged. The three alternative approaches to stimulating growth in the region may be stated briefly as follows:

I A program to encourage the maximum possible dispersion of industry throughout the region (the Equalization of Economic Opportunity Program or a refinement of it)

and

Expanded government grants and assistance to the region's smaller communities

II A program of stimulating and centralizing industrial growth in selected urban centres of the region (designated as growth points)

and

Pooling of industrial development costs and assessment revenues on an area-wide basis

III A program of stimulating and centralizing industrial growth in selected urban centres of the region (designated as growth points)

and

Compensatory government grants to non-growth centres

These three alternatives, one of which could be selected for adoption in the Midwestern Ontario Region, should include the elements outlined as follows:

Alternative I : REGION-WIDE DISPERSAL OF INDUSTRY

A program to encourage the maximum possible dispersion of industry throughout the region.

a) *retention of the present Equalization of Economic Opportunity Program, or a refinement of it*

b) *government grants and/or long-term, low interest loans to assist smaller urban centres in assembling industrial land*

c) *government grants and/or similar loans to enable smaller centres to develop adequate basic services for new industry needs — water and sewage treatment*

d) *government grants to smaller municipalities for implementing effective industrial promotion programs*

e) *government guidance and aid to smaller communities; educating and training local officials in various aspects of attracting industry to their communities (i.e. non-financial assistance)*

f) *cost-benefit studies relating to the location of various types of industries in the smaller communities of the region*

g) *formation of a county-wide and/or region-wide program of industrial promotion; including an educational program for municipal councils and the general public relating to industrial promotion and development for smaller urban centres*

Alternative II: SELECTED GROWTH POINTS - "A"

A program of stimulating and centralizing industrial growth in selected urban centres of the region.

a) *a regional development plan to provide a rationalized pattern of land uses, basic services, highways, etc. as a realistic context for regional "growth points" and centralized industrial growth*

b) *selection of urban centres throughout the region to be designated as "growth points" for stimulated development*

c) *"growth points" should be urban centres with a potential for growth— manufacturing, central place functions, tourism, etc.*

d) *the selection process must provide for direct participation by the municipalities of the region and MODA Council in designating the location of these centres in the region*

e) *stimulation of economic growth and urban expansion in the designated "growth points" of the region by the Provincial Government by means of direct and indirect assistance:*

(i) *special "early growth period" development loans — for basic service facilities, land assembly, etc.*

(ii) *non-financial assistance with industrial promotion*

(iii) *improved highway access to markets and materials sources*

(iv) *water pipeline(s) from Great Lakes source(s) through the four counties of the region*

(v) *other non-financial incentives to encourage growth e.g. allocation of government institutions and facilities to communities*

(vi) *suspend the present Equalization of Industrial Opportunity Program*

f) *formation of a county-wide and/or region-wide program of industrial promotion. An educational program for municipal officials and the general public regarding the nature and purposes of industrial promotion and economic development in the context of the concept for growth (selected "growth points"), for the region*

g) *area-wide pooling of industrial development costs and assessment revenues*

h) *the pooling, of both development costs and industrial and commercial assessment revenues would require the implementation of regional government in some form (county or larger)*

OR

the creation of a special purpose authority for the area, to administer the allocation of costs and the collection and distribution of revenues derived from assessments levied on industries, commercial establishments, etc. in the "growth points" and other centres of the region.

Alternative III: SELECTED GROWTH POINTS - "B"

A program of stimulating and centralizing industrial growth in selected urban centres of the region.

a) inclusion of all items from point a) to point f) under Selected Growth Points "A", above.

b) compensatory grants to communities in the region — excluding designated "growth points" — to enable them to develop or maintain specialized functions, such as: commercial service centres, recreational/tourist centres, residential centres serving "growth points" and larger urban communities — other residential centres and non-specialized centres (to retain present or improved levels of amenities and services)

N.B. - these special grants to "non-growth" centres would replace the pooling of development costs and assessment revenues contained in approach "A".

Careful consideration has been given to all three growth concepts outlined above. Initially the first of the three alternatives (maximum possible dispersion of industry in the region), was accepted as the approach preferred for developing the economic base of the four-county area. The other two alternatives, which are variations of the same basic concept — selected urban growth points — were subsequently given more detailed consideration and examined as thoroughly as possible. The first approach was replaced as a result by Alternative II, Selected Growth Points "A" which entails the pooling of development costs and assessment revenues across the region.

It must be stressed that support for Selected Growth Points Approach "A" represents acceptance of this concept in principle, recognizing that all of the significant implications and ramifications of adopting this alternative for the region are not known as yet, and that they should properly be considered by the people of the region.

There is need for a comprehensive study of the growth point concept as it might apply to the Midwestern Ontario region. There is also need for close coordination and continued communication between the Province and the local governments, M.O.D.A.Council, and other relevant agencies of the four counties in evolving, refining and implementing this concept in the region. (see URBAN CENTRES)

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council, County and Area Planning Agencies

Group II Improved transportation linkages between urban centres in the region and major centres outside the region. (see TRANSPORTATION)

Improved basic utilities services (water and sewage) in the region — e.g. expanded treatment facilities and major water pipeline through the four counties of the area. (see UTILITIES)

Group III — Introduction of strict pollution controls and effective enforcement to regulate and eventually eliminate pollution entering the region's watercourses and air from industrial sources — with staged conformity by existing industries. (see UTILITIES)

Group IV — Expanded adult education and training programs throughout the region to provide a pool of skilled labour of various types — related to industries that could be attracted to the urban centres of the region. (see EDUCATION)

XII LAND USE PLANNING & CONTROLS

NEEDS

1. Effective land use planning and controls are urgently needed in the region to provide an integrated land use framework for economic development and to deal with the many problems that have evolved in the absence of proper planning at the local level, inadequate enforcement, or poor coordination and cooperation between municipalities and their planning agencies, generally due to a lack of understanding of planning by local councils and officials. Present conditions and problems include the following:

   a. uncontrolled urban sprawl

   b. strip and scattered non-farm residential development in rural areas and increased servicing costs

   c. land speculation and rising land and housing costs

   d. loss of good agricultural land

   e. loss of forested areas, wildlife and potential recreational areas

   f. rapidly increasing air, water and soil pollution

   g. financial inability of most municipalities to retain specialized trained staff to establish and implement land use planning; lack of essential resources and knowledge at the local level

   h. improper or poorly designated use of land, incompatible uses

   i. inadequate planning controls and lack of proper enforcement of by-laws

   j. different or conflicting building codes, by-laws, concepts, policies and programs in different municipalities

   k. uncoordinated policies and planning and the development of incompatible land uses in adjacent jurisdictions

   l. fragmented, partial and ineffective approaches to problems which are area-wide in nature extending across several municipalities or an entire region

   m. in municipalities and counties where city and regional planning has a sound financial and technical base the task of implementing plans and programs remains a major problem.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

Formulation by the Province of a broadly-based land use development plan for the entire province to provide general guidelines for detailed land use planning at the county and regional levels i.e. an over-all, generalized framework for comprehensive land use planning by regional and county planning agencies.

Implementation: Provincial Government

A thorough analysis of the basic and serious problems frequently encountered in attempting to implement land use planning policies, programs and controls. All agencies and levels of government concerned must be involved in recommending and developing appropriate methods and procedures to ensure the proper implementation of plans and policies (i.e. organizational structures and processes).

Implementation: MODA Council, Local Municipalities, Planning Agencies, and Provincial Government

Group II

Counties and all local municipalities establish county-wide planning agencies with clear responsibility for coordinating and implementing land use planning and development on an area-wide basis. (see AGRICULTURE, MINERAL RESOURCES and MINING, HOUSING, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT)

Implementation: MODA Council, County Governments and Local Municipalities

A region-wide agency to assist in integrating the planning goals, policies and programs of the four county planning organizations, to ensure their compatibility and coordination of efforts. Integrative function to include communication and coordination with the Regional Advisory Board and other related agencies and organizations.

Implementation: MODA Council

Early consideration of the recommended land use plan for the future urban growth of the Kitchener-Waterloo-Galt-Guelph area contained in the Waterloo-South Wellington Study. (see URBAN CENTRES)

An on-going educational program in the region: (i) to familiarize the general public, municipal officials and local planning board members with the needs and problems which presently exist, or can be expected to evolve, affecting both rural and urban areas, (ii) to generate support for land use planning concepts and controls at effective levels (county and region).

Implementation: MODA Council, County Planning Boards, and Provincial Government

XIII URBAN CENTRES

NEEDS

1. Most of the needs of the urban centres of the region are considered in the discussions of needs and proposed solutions under sub headings such as Industrial and Commercial Development, Transportation, Utilities, and Housing. Nearly all of the problems confront each of the urban centres of the region to some degree with the greatest range and intensity of needs found in the rapidly urbanizing core of Waterloo County. A generalized listing would include problems and concerns in the following areas:

   a. adequate financial base for financing essential services

   b. water supply and sewage treatment facilities

   c. pollution of air and water

   d. housing of various types

   e. urban renewal

   f. industrial assessment and employment

   g. serviced industrial land

   h. local road and highway connections with major centres

   i. medical services and facilities

   j. recreational and cultural facilities and leadership

   k. sociological problems attending rapid urbanization

   l. uncoordinated urban-rural fringe development

   m. land use planning (also see XI Industrial and Commercial Development)

2. There is an urgent need for a concept or plan to guide and direct the physical and economic development of the entire four-county region and particularly for the rapidly expanding urbanized core and the surrounding urban centres of Waterloo County and South Wellington County. Action at the provincial and local levels is needed as quickly as possible to counter the growing problems of "metroplitanization". Inherent in these needs and a plan or concept for future growth is consideration of local government realignment to create area-wide or regional governments.

3. There exists a serious need for more effective communication and very close coordination between, on the one hand, the municipal governments of the region and their planning and development agencies, and on the other hand, the Province and its departments and agencies — in all matters relating to the future development of the four-county region, and in particular its urban centres.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Group I

A clear statement of the provincial government's goals, guidelines, policies and programs in all matters affecting the municipalities of the region and in particular those comprising the urban core of Waterloo County: basic services, transportation, industrial development, housing population levels or limits, land use planning, municipal finance, etc. This is a critical need, i.e. providing elements which are fundamental to the future development of the region.

(see INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT)

Implementation: Provincial Government

A comprehensive study and analysis of the "growth point concept" as it might apply to the Midwestern Ontario region, with a view to ultimate implementation of the Selected Growth Points "A" approach, as outlined in Section XI of Part II of the report. This approach has been accepted in principle in the region, with the provision that the significant implications and ramifications of its adoption first be clearly understood by the people of Midwestern Ontario. This concern for further investigation into the growth points concept and approach to regional economic and urban development and for the communication of more detailed information to the region has particular relevance for the selection of specific "growth centres" in the four counties. Without having the advantage of a much more complete understanding of the concept and its implications the selection of even hypothetical growth points or related residential communities and other special - function municipalities is not possible at this time.

(see INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT)

Group II

Early consideration and decision on the recommended plan for the future urban development of the Kitchener - Waterloo - Galt - Guelph area as set out in the Waterloo-South Wellington Study

(see LAND USE PLANNING)

Implementation: Local Municipalities, Area Planning Agencies, M.O.D.A. Council and Provincial Government

A commitment of effective assistance and cooperation from the Province — an ingredient essential for the successful implementation of any comprehensive plan for the future development of the area covered by the Waterloo-South Wellington Study.

Implementation: Provincial Government

If regional government is implemented in the area under study by the Waterloo Area Local Government Review Commission, or in any other portion of the region, positive efforts should be made to encourage and to stress the importance of the new governmental unit remaining a functional part of the four county economic region — isolation from the whole should be avoided.

Implementation: Provincial Government, Counties and Local Municipalities.

Group III A submission to the Province regarding land assembly in the region based on a thorough review of all private and public assembly projects and their effects on the region, and in particular their implications for the urban complex surrounding Kitchener-Waterloo.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County and Area Planning Agencies, and local Municipalities

PART III

A REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR

MIDWESTERN ONTARIO

A REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The diverse major needs outlined in Part II that confront Midwestern Ontario cannot realistically be viewed as existing independently of one another, rather, they must be seen as problems relating to specific elements in a complex interwoven fabric of physical, social and economic factors that constitutes the particular character of this part of the Province. Any approach to meeting these needs and resolving these problems must take into account their functional interdependence and their spatial expression in the region without regard for specific governmental units. Provision must be made for the implementation of solutions both on an area-wide basis and within the framework of a meaningfully integrated plan for the development of the Midwestern region.

A Regional Viewpoint

In the process of gathering information from people residing in various sections of the counties of Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Wellington, assessing the wide range of attitudes and opinions expressed, and then carefully reviewing and revising the stated needs and the suggested courses of action, it became increasingly evident to the participants—farmers, workers, professional and businessmen—that most of their problems and needs must be considered in an area-wide or regional context rather than in that of a localized area or of a single municipality.

Underlying most of the basic problems they indentified and examined, and implied in many of the remedial steps they proposed, was the recognition of this growing need to approach major issues, and in particular their solutions, on a realistic area-wide basis, placing them in a relevant regional framework. Repeatedly, in the course of discussing needs and proposed solutions that related to a very broad range of subject matter (agriculture, conservation, transportation, utilities, land use planning, etc.) reference was made by the participants to the need for "comprehensive region-wide studies", "county-wide surveys", "integrated area-wide programs", "regional coordination", etc. The diverse needs of the Midwestern Ontario region, presented in Part II of the report, clearly cut across municipal boundaries and other jurisdictional areas; in the same manner solutions to the needs require an inter-municipal, area-wide or region-wide approach for effective implementation i.e. at higher levels than has generally been the case in the past—county or region.

Perhaps in large measure as a result of the emphasis in this present study on "grass-roots participation" and "in-depth involvement" by people in the region, there has gradually evolved in Midwestern Ontario a growing awareness of, and emphasis on, the necessity for coordinating the plans and efforts of the various governments and agencies represented in the region,—coordination in relation to a clearly defined set of goals and guidelines for the future development of the region and its sub-units. Only in this way can a really effective, integrated program for meeting the region's

fundamental needs be mounted, thereby developing the physical, cultural and economic environments of the total region in a manner that will provide maximum benefits and optimum living conditions for its people.

The Primary Need of the Region

Growing out of all that has been presented under Major Needs and Proposed Solutions in Part II and as a logical and appropriate extension of public response to the many factors considered in the preparation of this report is the fundamental or primary need of Midwestern Ontario—an area-wide framework or concept for the development of the four counties, a comprehensive plan that will guide and direct the future growth of the region within the context of a knowledgeable and coherent approach to both needs and solutions i.e. a regional development plan for the entire Midwestern Ontario Region.

The Province has prepared the ground for the people of the Midwestern Region to take the initiative in preparing a regional development plan for the four county area. A central feature of the Government's 1966 statement on its regional development policy, Design for Development, is the preparation of regional development plans for each of the ten economic regions of Ontario. A plan for the Midwestern Region would ultimately form part of the Province's over-all plan for the future development of Ontario, and fit into a mosaic of ten regional development plans covering all of the economic regions of the province.

A Regional Development Plan

In view of (i) the nature and scope of the region's major needs and the proposed solutions outlined in Part II, (ii) public recognition of the need for an area-wide, coordinated approach to these present problems and to the development of the growth potentials of the Midwestern region, and (iii) the statements and commitment of support by the Province in its Design for Development policies, a regional development plan for this region should be prepared at the earliest opportunity.

The regional development plan for Midwestern Ontario should grow out of local concern and initiative. It should be a plan that is firmly based on the understanding and consent of the people of the region. It should take into account the effective utilization of the region's physical environment, natural resources, social characteristics and economic structure. It should be a plan for development that evolves from a high degree of coordination and consultation between all the governments, agencies and organizations concerned.

The preparation and implementation of a comprehensive regional development plan is a major undertaking for Midwestern Ontario, requiring substantial inputs of labour, time and finances. It should not be regarded in any superficial way as consisting simply of the coordinating, to a higher degree than at present, of the existing programs of the various agencies involved directly or indirectly in determining the pattern of growth of the region—although such coordination would be a necessary element. The preparation

of a regional plan requires a thorough assessment of: the felt needs, goals and aspirations of its people, the region's relevant physical, social and economic elements, the potentials for development of various components, present land use patterns, the respective roles of the constituent municipalities and agencies, the fabric of provincial policies and programs, alternative concepts for growth, etc.

The Plan: Process and Content

The task of evolving and introducing a regional development plan can be considered as a continuous process consisting of three major segments or stages: (i) a detailed analysis or evaluation of the region, (ii) the preparation of the development plan, and (iii) the implementation in the region of the plan. Included in each of these three stages is a series of steps, each one of which comprises a necessary part of both the content and the process of creating a comprehensive plan of development for a region. In nearly every instance each of these component steps requires significant research efforts. Although no attempt has been made here to describe either the process or the content of a regional development plan in detail, the constituent parts and their sequence are indicated in the outline that follows.

Stage 1: Regional Evaluation of Midwestern Ontario

1) Overview of conditions and trends in the four county area:

- population
- employment
- economic development
- provincial and regional services
- physical environment
- spatial structure

2) Identification of regional issues and problems

3) Determination of regional goals

4) Determination of regional growth prospects

5) Analysis of existing land use and land use capabilities

6) Study of other basic conditions considered essential for evolving development strategies.

Stage 2: The Development Plan

7) Preparation of alternative development strategies in terms of:

- population (total, structure, distribution)
- economic development (by economic aggregates and sectoral mix in sub-regions)
- spatial structure (pattern of communities and infrastructure)

8) Presentation of alternative development strategies to relevant agencies for the purpose of selecting the optimum alternative (local, regional, provincial).

9) Preparation of a comprehensive and detailed Regional Development Plan based on the alternative selected (including specific programs under Economic Development, Provincial and Regional Services, Physical Environment, Resource Use, Spatial Structure, etc.—each placed in the framework of an overall program, in terms of priorities, timing, costs, etc.)

Stage 3: Implementation of the Plan

10) Submission of the Development Plan to relevant agencies for adoption and implementation (local, regional, provincial).

11) Public discussion of the Development Plan

12) Revision of the Development Plan in the light of public discussions

13) Stage by stage implementation of the Plan

Implementation

The Midwestern Ontario Regional Development Plan for guiding and directing the future growth of the four-county area should be prepared in the region, utilizing the coordinating function and the evolving planning function of the M.O.D.A. Council—acting in close consultation with the municipalities, county, area and local planning agencies, and the Province with its departments and related agencies.

The need is urgent, for this constitutes the primary need confronting the Midwestern Ontario Region at the present time. The preparation of the Midwestern Ontario Regional Development Plan should be started as soon as possible in order that a more detailed assessment of needs, goals and potentials can be obtained and a meaningful coherent program for growth evolved, a program that will provide, at the earliest possible date, a context into which the various elements contained in many of the solutions outlined in Part II can be integrated as parts of a comprehensive framework for regional development.

Many of the "comprehensive surveys", "coordinated plans for development" and "integrated programs" that appear as proposed solutions under the thirteen topic headings in Part II of the report would, in fact, ultimately become parts of this regional development plan, forming segments of the over-all content of the Plan. These proposed solutions should be acted on as quickly as possible, nearly all of them are ranked high on the list of priorities for implementation. Their implementation at the earliest opportunity is not contingent upon the completion and introduction of the Development Plan, although that would ideally be a better staging of the various steps in the process. These major needs should be given immediate attention, consistent with the concept of the Regional Plan, its anticipated content and the scheduling for its preparation and implementation in the region.

PART IV

THE M.O.D.A. COUNCIL FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME

FOR

IMPLEMENTATION 1969 - 1973

THE M.O.D.A. COUNCIL PROGRAMME 1969 - 1973

This section of the report presents the priorities and the scheduling of the proposed solutions to be implemented by the M.O.D.A. Council over the next five years. It gives a complete picture of what the M.O.D.A. Council has been asked to undertake as part of its overall program from 1969 to 1973, that is to say, what people of the region believe the Council should be able to accomplish during that period if given the necessary resources.

The proposed solutions, which here in Part IV and in Part V are referred to as "projects", cover all of the major needs contained in Part II of the report, as well as the primary need outlined in Part III. Each of the proposed solutions that involves the M.O.D.A. Council in any way in its implementation appears in this section of the report in one or more of the years from 1969 to 1973 — depending upon the priority assigned to the project and the length of time required for its completion. The five years are treated as separate units, with all the component projects appearing in full in each one. Thus, an overall view of the total programme of projects to be implemented by the M.O.D.A. Council in any given year is readily available.

Scheduling and Priorities

The staging of these projects over the next five years was given careful consideration. The first step was to decide the length of time to be allocated to each one. This proved to be a difficult task in many cases, for the period of time

required to implement and complete a given project depends in the final analysis upon such things as the availability of financial resources and manpower, the priorities established for related projects, the degree of cooperation obtained from other agencies involved, etc. Within the limitations of our present knowledge and perspective, the time assigned for each project represents a reasonably reliable judgement.

The second step was that of setting priorities against all of the projects and determining those things that should be done almost immediately, those that depend upon or evolve from earlier projects, and those that could be left until a later date for their implementation. This also proved to be a demanding task because of the large number of projects delegated to the M.O.D.A. Council and the high level of priority assigned to many of them(and rightly so) by the people in the region. As a consequence of both the inherent interdependence and the high priority of many of the projects, most of them have been scheduled for implementation during the first two or three years of the five year period from 1969 to 1973. The noticeable decrease in the number designated for implementation from 1971 to 1973 will be offset in part by the fact that many projects initiated in the earlier years will extend over two or more years; also, a delay in the implementation of some projects from one year to the next,as well as an expansion in the size and scope of other projects can be fully expected to occur.

The Project Categories: Sample Year

The arrangement or scheduling of the projects in each year perhaps can be best illustrated and explained by looking at one of them here. The projects for implementation by the M.O.D.A. Council during 1970 are listed under the following headings:

A. Projects Begun in 1969 and Completed in 1970.

—these are projects that: 1) require two years to complete, 2) were initiated sometime in the previous year, and 3) should be finished by December, 1970.

B. Projects Begun in 1969 and Continued Through 1970

—these are projects that: 1) require three or more years to complete, 2) must be acted upon throughout the year and continued into the next.

C. Projects Begun and Completed in 1970.

—these are projects: 1) of a lower order of priority than those initiated in 1969, and 2) requiring only one year, or less, to complete.

D. Projects Begun in 1970 for Completion in 1971, 1972 and 1973.

—these are projects that: 1) are also of a lower order of priority than those initiated in 1969, and 2) extend over a two, three or four year period.

E. Continuing Projects 1969 - 1973

—These are projects that: 1) were initiated in 1969, 2) span the entire five years, 3) are of a continuing nature, and 4) likely will be continued beyond the five-year programme period.

First and Secondary Priorities

The individual projects under the headings (A,B,C, etc.) of each year have been ranked according to priority and placed into two broad groups. The first group listed under each heading contains those solutions that are considered to be "first priority projects"; following them, the second group contains those solutions that are considered to be "secondary priority projects" of lesser importance. All first priority projects are identified by the presence of three asterisks (***) opposite them in the left hand margin; their ranking corresponds generally to the groupings of proposed solutions under each topic in Part II.

Sequence of Projects

In both of the above priority groups the different projects are arranged in the same sequence as the topics of Part II and appear in the following order:

1) agriculture
2) commercial fishing
3) mineral resources and mining
4) conservation
5) recreation and tourism
6) medical, legal and other services
7) education
8) housing
9) transportation
10) utilities
11) industrial and commercial development
12) land use planning and controls
13) urban centres

The topic or section of Part II, in which each proposed solution or project is found, also is indicated in the left hand margin (e.g. Sec. VII). This provides a cross-reference to the context for each of the projects—to the need or needs to which it relates, and to other relevant solutions. Clarification in this fashion of both needs and solutions may be necessary, for although, in almost every case, the wording of the proposed solutions remains unchanged in Part II and in Parts IV and V of the report, standing alone as they do in Parts IV and V the individual solutions or projects sometimes lack the particular meaning or emphasis apparent in Part II.

Implementing Agencies

The implementing agencies listed for each project also remain unchanged from when they first appeared in Part II of the report. In this section M.O.D.A. Council has been underlined for clarity. In some instances the M.O.D.A. Council is designated as the sole implementing agency and in some the responsibility is shared with one or more other agencies represented in the region.

Where the M.O.D.A. Council is listed first it is responsible for initiating the implementation of that project, and for coordinating the participation of the other agencies that share partial responsibility for implementing and completing the project. The manner in which the Council elects to implement various projects has not been indicated anywhere in the report. In some instances it may be necessary for them to delegate this responsibility to a private consultant, to one of the region's universities, to a local or provincial government agency, etc., as in the case of projects demanding specialized research capabilities.

Additional Financing

An additional note has been placed in the left hand margin opposite those projects that cannot be implemented by the M.O.D.A. Council without the provision of additional funds by either the Province or local sources in the region. These are projects that have been delegated in this study to the M.O.D.A. Council, that can properly be implemented by the Council, but cannot be adequately implemented without the allocation of entirely new financial resources. If the Province and the supporting municipalities of the Midwestern Region accept these projects as being necessary and valid, and also view the M.O.D.A. Council as being the logical implementing agency, then the necessary resources should be made available to ensure their proper implementation. The Province should extend its present fixed and matching grants, and expand its special purpose grants; the local municipalities of the Midwestern Region, for their part, should increase their present per-capita levies to effectively extend the resource base of the Council.

The Role of the M.O.D.A. Council

Several roles or functions for the M.O.D.A. Council appear to have emerged in this study. The various roles of the Council in the implementation of a wide variety of proposed solutions can be considered as falling into the following categories: (i) education, (ii) promotion, (iii) coordination, (iv) development planning and (v) research. Although these five functions can be viewed as different roles for the Council, in practice it is frequently difficult to separate them or to distinguish where one leaves off and another begins; this is particularly true where education, promotion and coordination are concerned.

The promotional function is one that for some years has been closely associated with the Regional Development Councils of Ontario. A number of the solutions to specific needs that were proposed by people of the region, contained in this report, reflect this continuing association. The emphasis given to this function, however, does indicate an expanded role for the Council beyond its past commitment to industrial promotion and tourist promotion into new areas such as conservation, education, and land use planning.

The educational role proposed for the M.O.D.A. Council is in some respects an extension of the present promotional function. At the same time, this educational role involves a somewhat different approach and allocation of resources; by definition it requires an in-depth, carefully constructed program for communicating ideas, needs, goals, programs, proposals, etc. to a wide range of people (groups, agencies and officials), in relation to a broad range of topics (agriculture, mineral resources and mining, conservation, education, housing, land use planning, etc.).

With the swift changes that are ocurring in Ontario in governmental structure and organization, urbanization, and economic development planning, this educational role will no doubt become an increasingly important one for the M.O.D.A. Council in the Midwestern Region.

The coordinating function of the Council, as has been stated, can hardly be separated from its promotional and educational functions. Nevertheless, on the basis of the content of this report, a coordinating agency such as MODA will assume a growing significance in the region as the necessity for effective inter-municipal, area-wide coordinated efforts at development is realized. The Council, in the midst of the many constituent governments, can serve as a "neutral" coordinator, can act as a catalyst in bringing people of the region together to consider and enact new programs and can provide a forum within which the needs, goals and aspirations of the people of Midwestern Ontario can be voiced and debated. This present study is ample evidence for the participants of the value of having this type of non-governmental agency in the region, exercising this particular function. The Council is being asked not only to serve as a coordinating link between the municipalities, agencies and organizations of the region in the solution of problems, it also is being asked to provide truly effective liaison with the Provincial Government. This too is going to become an increasingly important role for the Council as the municipal and governmental structure, as well as the physical and economic structure of the province, is altered. It is a role that should be greatly strengthened, particularly in regard to both communication and coordination with relevant agencies and departments of the Provincial Government.

The development planning function of the M.O.D.A. Council also seems destined to be greatly enlarged over the next few years. Certainly that will be the case if the recommendations under Part III and others in Part II are implemented. Increasingly, the Council has found itself concerned for matters of land use planning in terms of engendering support for municipal and county-wide agencies and coordinating the efforts of various agencies in the region. The preparation of a regional development plan would be a major undertaking that would involve the Council in a detailed review of all aspects of the region and in coordinating the planning for the future development of the entire four-county area.

The research function is a role that to date has been developed to only a limited degree. Preparation of a regional development plan would, of course, require substantial research efforts by the Council. The various projects proposed in this report for the involvement of M.O.D.A. in research activity, in a number of areas relating to regional needs, is indicative of the potential for the expansion of this function of the Council.

Support for the M.O.D.A. Council

In order to properly implement some of the tasks outlined in the five-year program that follows and to extend its functions in the areas discussed above, the Council must receive the strong support of both the area municipalities and the Province. If the people of the region really want the Council to initiate the types of projects outlined in this program, and if they are serious in their expressed concern to do more for themselves collectively and to ask less of senior governments, then, they must be prepared to increase their existing support of the Council in both financial and non-financial areas. In the same vein, if the Provincial Government

really accepts the Regional Development Council as a viable and potentially important element in the development structure of the Midwestern Region, and sees a valid and expanding role for the Council, then it too must be prepared to provide the resources that will permit the Council to perform effectively. If the Province chooses to delegate certain responsibilities to the Council, it must also make provision for adequate financial support. This is a particularly relevant concern in view of the changing structure of the province and the prospect of a greatly enlarged role for the Councils in the future growth of Ontario.

PART IV

M. O. D. A. COUNCIL

FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME 1969-1973

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M. O. D. A. COUNCIL

PRIMARY NEED PROGRAMME FOR 1969 - 1973

A. PREPARATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MIDWESTERN ONTARIO 1969 - 1971

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1971 - 1973

A. PREPARATION OF A REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1969-1971

As indicated in Part III of the report the fundamental or primary need of Midwestern Ontario is that of a comprehensive, integrated plan for the physical, cultural and economic development of the whole region and its constituent counties and municipalities—a concept and approach for directing the future growth of the region within a framework of appropriate goals and guidelines.

This need should be given first priority and the preparation of the plan should be started as early as possible in 1969. However, implementation of this project requires additional financial support and direct assistance from the Province. Clearly the M.O.D.A. Council cannot initiate such an extensive program with its present resources.

The length of time required to complete the Midwestern Ontario Regional Development Plan depends almost entirely upon the priority that will be assigned to it by the Provincial Government. If adequate resources and manpower were made available, the plan conceivably could be completed in a twelve-month period. Assuming that a decision by the Province is not likely to be given before mid-1969, and that a staging of both financial support and work will probably be necessary, it is perhaps realistic to anticipate the completion of the preparation stage some time in 1971. This delay would also take into account the time required for the Provincial Government to establish its own province-wide plan or set of general guidelines into which the Midwestern Plan must necessarily fit.

This is the over-riding, urgent need of the region and a start should be made at its implementation as early as possible in 1969—M.O.D.A. Council, acting in close consultation with the Provincial Government, local municipalities, county, area and local planning agencies, and other related organizations in the region.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1971 - 1973

The Regional Development Plan should be completed and its implementation in the four counties initiated some time during 1971. Its implementation would require a continuation of the effective close coordination established during the preparation stage, involving all of the governments, agencies and organizations concerned.

M. O. D. A. COUNCIL

PROGRAMME FOR 1969

A. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED IN 1969.

B. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1969 FOR COMPLETION IN 1970 AND 1971.

C. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 - 1973

A. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1969

Sec.III *** Request municipalities to enforce regulatory by-laws re: sand and gravel removal operations where they presently exist until the completion of the region-wide survey of needs and recommended policies and the amendment or replacement, by the Province of present enabling legislation.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.VI *** A comprehensive survey of medical services of all types both personnel and facilities, clearly indicating the areas of greatest need.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.IX *** A request for an early decision on the M.T.A.R.T.S. Study so the implications of the final recommendations accepted can be considered in planning for land use and the future transportation net of the region, particularly in the Waterloo-South Wellington Area.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.XII *** Counties and all local municipalities establish county-wide planning agencies with clear responsibility for coordinating and implementing land use planning and development on an area-wide basis.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Governments and Local Municipalities

Sec.XII ***

Additional Funds - local

A region-wide agency to assist in integrating the planning goals, policies and programs of the four county planning organizations to ensure their compatibility and coordination of efforts. Integrative function to include communication and coordination with the Regional Advisory Board and other related agencies and organizations.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.VII

Request the region's new County Boards of Education to establish effective liaison with the public in keeping people better informed of progress and planning for public and secondary level education — academic and financial aspects.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.VII

An approach to County Boards of Education to standardize texts and course content at the public school level (e.g. grades 1-6), throughout their districts — as much as is reasonable and consistent with good educational practice.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.VII

An appeal to the Counties and the Province to establish grants and financial incentives for the development of a major regional museum and/or a system of smaller specialized sub-regional museums and historical sites (i.e. including the existing small museums and historical sites in the region).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.IX

A request that the Federal government indicate at the earliest possible date the nature and extent of its

proposed future involvement in transportation in the province and the region. A similar request to the province regarding the future involvement of the Department of Highways in various aspects of transportation in the region

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.X

An appeal to all public and private utilities companies and arbitration boards to coordinate their planning of the location of service corridors (in close consultation with local municipalities and planning agencies), in order to consolidate future utilities rights-of-way as much as possible and place them in appropriate locations in the region.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

B. PROJECTS BEGUN 1969 FOR COMPLETION 1970, and 1971

Sec.I ***

A submission regarding the introduction of improved farm management and business training courses covering the business management and operation of both medium-sized farms and large "commercial" farms — in agricultural colleges, universities and community colleges. Also similar part-time adult education courses throughout the region and consideration of co-operative education programs in farming. Possible return of the University of Guelph Extension Program in agriculture to the Department of Education and greater cooperation between that department and the Department of Agriculture regarding education for agriculture (e.g. Conestoga College). An educational and promotional program in the region to provide coordination and information and to encourage participation by the farm community in the various courses and programs offered.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sec.III ***

Formulation of a program for the controlled development of the sand and gravel resources of the entire region.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Provincial Government, Area Municipalities and Planning Agencies

Sec.IV ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

Preparation of a comprehensive, long-range plan or approach to the preservation and development of the region's natural areas and resources. Integrating watershed plans prepared by the Conservation Authorities as part of county and region-wide land use and development plans.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Conservation Authorities

Sec.V ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

A survey of current recreational usage and the present and projected needs of the region; an analysis of the development potential of all sections of the region. Preparation of a long-range development plan encompassing goals, guidelines, and policies for coordinated development of the region's recreational resources.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council, and Conservation Authorities

Sec. VI ***

Additional Funds
- local

A vigorous promotional program to attract medical doctors, dentists and lawyers to the smaller urban centres of the region where the greatest needs presently exist—from other parts of the province, other provinces and foreign countries.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec. VII ***

Additional Funds
- local

A Thorough survey of the present and projected needs of the region, especially the rural areas and smaller urban centres, for all types of post-secondary school education and adult retraining programs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec. IX ***

Development of a comprehensive plan for transportation facilities and services in the entire four county region, encompassing and integrating all modes of transportation. Particular need for close liaison and development planning by the Department of Highways and the municipalities of the urban core of Waterloo and South Wellington Counties.

Implementation: Provincial Government, Area Municipalities and M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.X ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

Review of the major alternative sources of water supply (Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and Georgian Bay). The introduction of a large trunk waterline through the four counties of the region serving as a development stimulus in the context of the regional "growth points" concept for economic growth in Mid-western Ontario. Designation of the main route and location of the distribution or feeder system to the area's urban centres must be done in close consultation with the region.

Implementation: Provincial Government, Area Planning Agencies and M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.XI ***

Additional Funds
- provincial

A comprehensive survey of the region's municipalities: present employment opportunities, transportation factors, labour supply, basic services, housing, social amenities, local attitudes toward industrial growth, and other data pertinent to industrial development and the attraction of suitable industry i.e. economic base studies of the region's municipalities. The Waterloo-South Wellington Study includes a survey of the above data; it could be expanded or supplementary sections covering the entire region be added at a later date. Uniformity of approach is desirable.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.XI ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

There is need for a comprehensive study of the growth point concept as it might apply to the Midwestern Ontario region. There is also need for close coordination and continued communication between the Province and the local governments, M.O.D.A.Council, and other relevant agencies of the four counties in evolving, refining and implementing this concept in the region.

Implementation: Provincial Government, County and Area Planning Agencies, and M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.XII ***

A thorough analysis of the basic and serious problems frequently encountered in attempting to implement land use planning policies, programs and controls. All agencies and levels of government concerned must be involved in recommending and developing appropriate methods and procedures to ensure the proper implementation of plans and policies (i.e. organizational structures and processes).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Local Municipalities, Planning Agencies, and Provincial Government

Sec.XIII ***

Early consideration and decision on the recommended plan for the future urban development of the Kitchener - Waterloo - Galt - Guelph area as set out in the Waterloo-South Wellington Study.

Implementation: Local Municipalities, Area Planning Agencies, Provincial Government, and M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.I

Encourage consolidation of the existing farm organizations to form one viable and effective representative body. Special interest groups in the industry (hogs, poultry , milk, etc.) should have representation on this larger organization.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.IV

Encourage rural municipalities to enact (under existing permissive legislation) and enforce by-laws controlling the removal of trees from farm woodlots.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.V

Encourage the counties and the local municipalities to meet some of the demand for recreational space by providing new or enlarged local parks and picnic areas, construction of parking areas along township roads rights-of-way where they terminate at Lake Huron. Consideration of a system of development and/or maintenance grants similar to those proposed for Conservation Authorities.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council

Sec.VI

A program of subsidies or other inducements to attract medical doctors and dentists to those areas in the region where the needs are most severe.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Local Municipalities

Sec.VI

An approach to the Federal and Provincial governments, and to manufacturers, importers and distributors to request improved services and especially increased parts stocks and better parts service to farmers.

Implementation. M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sec.VII

Develop acceptance of the concept of schools as community centres to encourage more realistic utilization of very costly public facilities. In the larger urban centres and perhaps elsewhere in the region consolidate complimentary facilities such as schools, parks, recreational areas and some libraries at single sites. In smaller centres

Locate and merge county branch libraries with high school libraries, or where necessary with those of local public schools, to increase services and to reduce duplication costs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Local Municipalities, County Boards of Education, and Midwestern Ontario Library Board

Sec. X

Encourage local municipalities and counties to introduce (under existing legislation), controls to regulate pollution from high density livestock feeding operations and farm lagoons. More effective enforcement where by-laws already exist.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

C. CONTINUING PROJECTS — 1969 THROUGH 1973

Sec. IV ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

An extensive educational and promotional program in the region to further acquaint the public with the needs, role and accomplishments of the Conservation Authorities in preserving and managing renewable natural resources in an effort to increase financial support and to develop a region-wide consciousness of the problems of conservation.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Conservation Authorities

Sec. XII ***

An on-going educational program in the region: 1) to familiarize the general public, municipal officials and local planning board members with the needs and

problems which presently exist, or can be expected to evolve, affecting both rural and urban areas, 2) to generate support for land use planning concepts and controls at effective levels (county and region).

Additional Funds
- local

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Provincial Government

Sec. I

A program of education for the general public, various agencies in the region, local governments and elected officials regarding urban-rural interdependence and the need for greater understanding and cooperation by the two groups in attempting to meet their respective needs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sec. V

An energetic, coordinated program of tourist promotion for the region and its sub-regions. An educational program for local municipalities, elected officials, businessmen and the general public stressing the potential significance of tourism for the economic growth of sections of the region and the underlying need for extending hospitality to visitors.

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

Implementation: Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council and M.O.D.A. Council

Sec. VII

Establish an information centre or clearing house in the region for gathering, coordinating and disseminating information as to educational needs, proposals, and programs of post-secondary education of all types available to the people of the four counties—including a program of promotion for adult education in small centres and rural areas.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

M. O. D. A. C O U N C I L

P R O G R A M M E F O R 1 9 7 0

A. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1969 AND COMPLETED IN 1970.

B. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1969 AND CONTINUED THROUGH 1970.

C. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED IN 1970.

D. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1970 FOR COMPLETION IN 1971, 1972 AND 1973.

E. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 - 1973

A. PROJECTS BEGUN 1969 - COMPLETED 1970

Sect.I ***

A submission regarding the introduction of improved farm management and business training courses covering the business management and operation of both medium-sized farms and large "commercial" farms—in agricultural colleges, universities and community colleges. Also similar part-time adult education courses throughout the region and consideration of co-operative education programs in farming. Possible return of the University of Guelph Extension Program in agriculture to the Department of Education and greater cooperation between that department and the Department of Agriculture regarding education for agriculture (e.g. Conestoga College). An educational and promotional program in the region to provide coordination and information and to encourage participation by the farm community in the various courses and programs offered.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sect.III ***

Formulation of a program for the controlled development of the sand and gravel resources of the entire region.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Provincial Government, Area Municipalities and Planning Agencies

Sect.VII ***

Additional Funds -local

A thorough survey of the present and projected needs of the region, especially the rural areas and smaller urban centres, for all types of post-secondary school education and adult retraining programs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sect.XI ***

A comprehensive survey of the region's municipalities: present employment opportunities, transportation factors, labour supply, basic services, housing, social amenities, local attitudes toward industrial growth, and other data pertinent to industrial development and the attraction of suitable industry i.e. economic base studies of the region's municipalities. The Waterloo-South Wellington Study includes a survey of the above data; it could be expanded or supplementary sections covering the entire region be added at a later date. Uniformity of approach is desirable.

Additional Funds
-provincial

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sect.XI ***

There is need for a comprehensive study of the growth point concept as it might apply to the Midwestern Ontario region. There is also need for close coordination and continued communication between the Province and the local governments, M.O.D.A. Council, and other relevant agencies of the four counties in evolving, refining and implementing this concept in the region.

Additional Funds
-provincial
-local

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council, County and Area Planning Agencies

Sect.XII ***

A thorough analysis of the basic and serious problems frequently encountered in attempting to implement land use planning policies, programs and controls. All agencies and levels of government concerned must be involved in recommending and developing appropriate methods and procedures to ensure the proper implementation of plans and policies (i.e. organizational structures and processes).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Local Municipalities, Planning Agencies, and Provincial Government

Sect.XIII *** Early consideration and decision on the recommended plan for the future urban development of the Kitchener - Waterloo - Galt - Guelph area as set out in the Waterloo-South Wellington Study.

Implementation: Local Municipalities, Area Planning Agencies, M.O.D.A. Council and Provincial Government

Sect.I Encourage consolidation of the existing farm organizations to form one viable and effective representative body. Special interest groups in the industry (hogs, poultry, milk, etc.) should have representation on this larger organization.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sect.IV Encourage rural municipalities to enact (under existing permissive legislation) and enforce by-laws controlling the removal of trees from farm woodlots.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sect.V Encourage the counties and the local municipalities to meet some of the demand for recreational space by providing new or enlarged local parks and picnic areas, construction of parking areas along township roads rights-of-way where they terminate at Lake Huron. Consideration of a system of development and/or maintenance grants similar to those proposed for Conservation Authorities.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council

Sect.VI

An approach to the Federal and Provincial governments, and to manufacturers, importers and distributors to request improved services and especially increased parts stocks and better parts service to farmers.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sect.X

Encourage local municipalities and counties to introduce (under existing legislation), controls to regulate pollution from high density livestock feeding operations and farm lagoons. More effective enforcement where by-laws already exist.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

B. PROJECTS BEGUN 1969 AND CONTINUED THROUGH 1970

Sect.IV ***

Additional Funds
-provincial
-local

Preparation of a comprehensive, long-range plan or approach to the preservation and development of the region's natural areas and resources. Integrating watershed plans prepared by the Conservation Authorities as part of county and region-wide land use and development plans.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Conservation Authorities

Sect.V ***

Additional Funds
-provincial
-local

A survey of current recreational usage and the present and projected needs of the region; an analysis of the development potential of all sections of the region . Preparation of a long-range development Plan encompassing goals, guidelines, and policies for coordinated development of the region's recreational resources.

Implementation: M.C.D.A. Council, Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council, and Conservation Authorities

Sect.VI ***

Additional Funds
-local

A vigorous promotional program to attract medical doctors, dentists and lawyers to the smaller urban centres of the region where the greatest needs presently exist—from other parts of the province, other provinces and foreign countries.

Implementation: M.C.D.A. Council

Sect.IX ***

Development of a comprehensive plan for transportation facilities and services in the entire four county region, encompassing and integrating all modes of transportation. Particular need for close liaison and development planning by the Department of Highways and the municipalities of the urban core of Waterloo and South Wellington Counties.

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.C.D.A. Council and Area Municipalities

Sect.X *** Review of the major alternative sources of water supply (Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and Georgian Bay). The introduction of a large trunk waterline through the four counties of the region serving as a development stimulus in the context of the regional "growth points" concept for economic growth in Midwestern Ontario. Designation of the main route and location of the distribution or feeder system to the area's urban centres must be done in close consultation with the region.

Additional Funds
-provincial
-local

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council and Area Planning Agencies

Sect.VI A program of subsidies or other inducements to attract medical doctors and dentists to those areas in the region where the needs are most severe.

Implementation: Local Municipalities and M.O.D.A. Council

Sect.VI An approach to the Federal and Provincial governments, and to manufacturers, importers and distributors to request improved services and especially increased parts stocks and better parts service to farmers.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sect.VII Develop acceptance of the concept of schools as community centres to encourage more realistic utilization of very costly public facilities. In the larger urban centres and perhaps elsewhere in the region consolidate complimentary facilities such as schools, parks, recreational areas and some libraries at single sites. In smaller

centres locate and merge county branch libraries with high school libraries, or where necessary with those of local public schools, to increase services and to reduce duplication costs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Local Municipalities, County Boards of Education, and Midwestern Ontario Library Board

C. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1970

Sect.IV
Additional Funds - local

Feasibility study of instituting a program of regulated leasing of unimproved woodlots by farmers to interested groups or municipalities for leisure recreational purposes.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities and Farm Organizations

Sect.VII

A submission to the Province indicating the anticipated need for expanded higher education services and for allocation of a satellite community and/or a junior college to the western and northern section of the region (Huron, Perth, North-Wellington Counties).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Local Municipalities

Sect.XIII

A submission to the Province regarding land assembly in the region based on a thorough review of all private and public assembly projects and their effects on the region.

and in particular their implications for the urban complex surrounding Kitchener-Waterloo.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County and Area Planning Agencies, and local Municipalities

D. PROJECTS BEGUN 1970 FOR COMPLETION 1971, 1972 AND 1973

Sect.I ***

Additional Funds -local

An educational and promotional program in the region regarding farm management and business training to provide coordination and information and to encourage participation by the farm community in the various courses and programs offered.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sect.III ***

Encourage all municipalities concerned to subsequently enact or amend existing by-laws to provide regulation and enforcement that will be effective and uniform forming part of a program of coordinated, controlled development. Including: regulated removal practices, retention and replacement of topsoil, reclamation, elimination or control of pollution and erosion, protection of good agricultural land, etc.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sect.V ***

Additional Funds
-provincial
-local

Obtain professional recreation resource planning leadership to assist in planning and developing the tourist resources of the region i.e., develop and promote latent "attractions" in areas where they are presently lacking—requires imagination, enterprise and promotional skills. All governments, agencies and private interests concerned for expanding the tourist sector of the region's economy must be involved in this process and their efforts coordinated (e.g. provincial government recreation representatives).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council

Sect.III

Continued coordination of the programs and policies of all the parties, governments, and agencies concerned with mineral resources, to ensure compatibility of land use planning goals and pit and quarry operations.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sect.IV

Additional Funds
- provincial

A study to investigate and recommend possible incentives needed to effectively involve farmers in proper conservation, woodlot management, and reforestation programs. Also a feasibility study regarding the allocation to the Province of the responsibility for establishing and maintaining farm woodlots, possibly under a regional authority.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities, and Farm Organizations

Sect.IV

Additional Funds
-local

An educational program for farmers and the general public stressing the improtance of preserving woodlots and forest cover and strongly urging a minimum of 10 per cent of local farm acreage in woodlots.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council , Conservation Authorities, and Farm Organizations

Sect.IX

Additional Funds
-local

An analysis of existing airports in the region and their potential for development to accommodate increased usage by business and industrial air traffic and the introduction of air taxi service to Toronto International Airport. Study of present and projected demands.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

E. CONTINUING PROJECTS - 1969 THROUGH 1973

Sect.IV ***

Additional Funds
-provincial
-local

An extensive educational and promotional program in the region to further acquaint the public with the needs, role and accomplishments of the Conservation Authorities in preserving and managing renewable natural resources, in an effort to increase financial support and to develop a region-wide consciousness of the problems of conservation.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Conservation Authorities

Sect.XII ***

Additional Funds
-local

An on-going educational program in the region: 1) to familiarize the general public, municipal officials and local planning board members with the needs and problems which presently exist, or can be expected to evolve, affecting both rural and urban areas, 2) to generate support for land use planning concepts and controls at effective levels (county and region).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Provincial Government

Sect.I

A program of education for the general public, various agencies in the region, local governments and elected officials regarding urban-rural interdependence and the need for greater understanding and cooperation by the two groups in attempting to meet their respective needs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sect.V

Additional Funds
-provincial
-local

An energetic, coordinated program of tourist promotion for the region and its sub-regions. An educational program for local municipalities, elected officials, businessmen and the general public stressing the potential significance of tourism for the economic growth of sections of the region and the underlying need for extending hospitality to visitors.

Implementation: Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council and M.O.D.A. Council

Sect.VII

Establish an information centre or clearing house in the region for gathering, coordinating and disseminating information as to educational needs, proposals, and programs of post-secondary education of all types available to the people of the four counties—including a program of promotion for adult education in small centres and rural areas.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

M. O. D. A. COUNCIL

PROGRAMME FOR 1971

A. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1969 AND COMPLETED IN 1971.

B. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1970 AND COMPLETED IN 1971.

C. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1970 AND CONTINUED THROUGH 1971.

D. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 - 1973.

A. PROJECTS BEGUN 1969 — COMPLETED 1971

Sec.IV ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

Preparation of a comprehensive, long-range plan or approach to the preservation and development of the region's natural areas and resources. Integrating watershed plans prepared by the Conservation Authorities as part of County and region-wide land use and development plans.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Conservation Authorities

Sec.V ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

A survey of current recreational usage and the present and projected needs of the region; and analysis of the development potential of all sections of the region. Preparation of a long-range development plan encompassing goals, guidelines, and policies for coordinated development of the region's recreational resources.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council., and Conservation Authorities

Sec.VI ***

Additional Funds
- local

A vigorous promotional program to attract medical doctors, dentists and lawyers to the smaller urban centres of the region where the greatest needs presently exist — from other parts of the province, other provinces and foreign countries.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.IX ***

Development of a comprehensive plan for transportation facilities and services in the entire four county region, encompassing and integrating all modes of transportation. Particular need for close liaison and development planning by the Department of Highways and the municipalities of the urban core of Waterloo and South Wellington Counties.

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council, and Area Municipalities

Sec.X ***

Review of the major alternative sources of water supply (Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and Georgian Bay). The introduction of a large trunk waterline through the four counties of the region serving as a development stimulus in the context of the regional "growth points" concept for economic growth in Midwestern Ontario. Designation of the main route and location of the distribution or feeder system to the area's urban centres must be done in close consultation with the region.

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council, and Area Planning Agencies

Sec.VI

A program of subsidies or other inducements to attract medical doctors and dentists to those areas in the region where the needs are most severe.

Implementation: Local Municipalities and M.O.D.A. Council

Sec.VII

Develop acceptance of the concept of schools as community centres to encourage more realistic utilization of very costly public facilities. In the larger urban centres and perhaps elsewhere in the region consolidate complimentary facilities such as schools, parks, recreational areas and some libraries at single sites. In smaller centres locate and merge county branch libraries with high school libraries, or where necessary with those of local public schools, to increase services and to reduce duplication costs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Local Municipalities, County Boards of Education, and Midwestern Ontario Library Board.

B. PROJECTS BEGUN 1970 — COMPLETED 1971

Sec.III ***

Encourage all municipalities concerned to subsequently enact or amend existing by-laws to provide regulation and enforcement that will be effective and uniform forming part of a program of coordinated, controlled development. Including: regulated removal practices, retention and replacement of topsoil, reclamation, elimination, or control of pollution and erosion, protection of good agricultural land, etc.

Implementation: M.O.D.A.Council

Sec.IV

Additional Funds - provincial

A study to investigate and recommend possible incentives needed to effectively involve farmers in proper conservation, woodlot management, and reforestation programs. Also a feasibility study regarding the allocation to the Province of the responsibility for establishing and maintaining farm woodlots, possibly under a regional authority.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities and Farm Organizations

Sec.IV

Additional Funds - local

An educational program for farmers and the general public stressing the importance of preserving woodlots and forest cover and strongly urging a minimum of 10 per cent of total farm acreage in woodlots.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities, and Farm Organizations

Sec.IX

Additional Funds - local

An analysis of existing airports in the region and their potential for development to accommodate increased useage by business and industrial air traffic and the introduction of air taxi service to Toronto International Airport. Study of present and projected demands.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

C. PROJECTS BEGUN 1970 AND CONTINUED THROUGH 1971

Sec.I ***

Additional Funds
- local

An educational and promotional program in the region regarding farm management and business training to provide coordination and information and to encourage participation by the farm community in the various courses and programs offered.

Implementation: M.O.D.A.Council and Farm Organizations

Sec.V ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

Obtain professional recreation resource planning leadership to assist in planning and developing the tourist resources of the region i.e., develop and promote latent "attractions" in areas where they are presently lacking — requires imagination, enterprise and promotional skills. All governments, agencies and private interests concerned for expanding the tourist sector of the region's economy must be involved in this process and their efforts coordinated (eg. provincial government recreation representatives).

Implementation: M.O.D.A.Council and Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council

Sec.III

Continued coordination of the programs and policies of all the parties, governments, and agencies concerned with mineral resources, to ensure compatibility of land use planning goals and pit and quarry operations.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

D. CONTINUING PROJECTS — 1969 THROUGH 1973

Sec.IV ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

An extensive educational and promotional program in the region to further acquaint the public with the needs, role and accomplishments of the Conservation Authorities in preserving and managing renewable natural resources, in an effort to increase financial support and to develop a region-wide conciousness of the problems of conservation.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Conservation Authorities

Sec.XII ***

Additional Funds
- local

An on-going educational program in the region: (i) to familiarize the general public, municipal officials and local planning board members with the needs and problems which presently exist, or can be expected to evolve, affecting both rural and urban areas, (ii) to generate support for land use planning concepts and controls at effective levels (county and region).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Provincial Government

Sec.I

A program of education for the general public, various agencies in the region, local governments and elected officials regarding urban-rural interdependence and the need for greater understanding and cooperation by the two groups in attempting to meet their respective needs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A.Council and Farm Organizations

Sec.V

An energetic, coordinated program of tourist promotion for the region and its sub-regions. An educational program for local municipalities, elected officials, businessmen and the general public stressing the potential significance of tourism

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

for the economic growth of sections of the region and the underlying need for extending hospitality to visitors.

Implementation: Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council and M.O.D.A. Council

Sec. VII

Establish an information centre or clearing house in the region for gathering, coordinating and disseminating information as to educational needs, proposals, and programs of post-secondary education of all types available to the people of the four counties — including a program of promotion for adult education in small centres and rural areas.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

M. C. D. A. COUNCIL

PROGRAMME FOR 1972

A. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1970 AND COMPLETED IN 1972

B. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1970 AND CONTINUED THROUGH 1972

C. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 - 1973

A. PROJECTS BEGUN 1970 — COMPLETED 1972

Sec. I ***

Additional Funds
- local

An educational and promotional program in the region regarding farm management and business training to provide coordination and information and to encourage participation by the farm community in the various courses and programs offered.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sec. V ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

Obtain professional recreation resource planning leadership to assist in planning and developing the tourist resources of the region i.e., develop and promote latent "attractions" in areas where they are presently lacking—requires imagination, enterprise and promotional skills. All governments, agencies and private interests concerned for expanding the tourist sector of the region's economy must be involved in this process and their efforts coordinated (e.g. provincial government recreation representatives).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council

B. PROJECTS BEGUN 1970 AND CONTINUED THROUGH 1972

Sec. III

Continued coordination of the programs and policies of all the parties, governments, and agencies concerned with these resources, to ensure compatibility of land use planning goals and pit and quarry operations.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

C. CONTINUING PROJECTS — 1969 THROUGH 1973

Sec. IV ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

An extensive educational and promotional program in the region to further acquaint the public with the needs, role and accomplishments of the Conservation Authorities in preserving and managing renewable natural resources, in an effort to increase financial support and to develop a region-wide consciousness of the problems of conservation.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Conservation Authorities

Sec. XII ***

Additional Funds
- local

An on-going educational program in the region: 1) to familiarize the general public, municipal officials and local planning board members with the needs and problems which presently exist, or can be expected to evolve, affecting both rural and urban areas, 2) to generate support for land use planning concepts and controls at effective levels (county and region).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Provincial Government

Sec. I

A program of education for the general public, various agencies in the region, local governments and elected officials regarding urban-rural interdependence and the need for greater understanding and cooperation by the two groups in attempting to meet their respective needs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sec. V

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

An energetic, coordinated program of tourist promotion for the region and its sub-regions. An educational program for local municipalities, elected officials, businessmen and the general public stressing the potential significance of tourism for the economic growth of sections of the region and the underlying need for extending

hospitality to visitors.

Implementation: Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council and M.O.D.A. Council

Sec. VII

Establish an information centre or clearing house in the region for gathering, coordinating and disseminating information as to educational needs, proposals, and programs of post-secondary education of all types available to the people of the four counties—including a program of promotion for adult education in small centres and rural areas.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

M. O. D. A. COUNCIL

PROGRAMME FOR 1973

A. PROJECTS BEGUN IN 1970 AND COMPLETED IN 1973

B. CONTINUOUS PROJECTS 1969 - 1973

A. PROJECTS BEGUN 1970 - COMPLETED 1973

Sec. III

Continued coordination of the programs and policies of all the parties, governments, and agencies concerned with these resources, to ensure compatibility of land use planning goals and pit and quarry operations.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

B. CONTINUING PROJECTS — 1969 THROUGH 1973

Sec. IV ***

Additional Funds
- provincial
- local

An extensive educational and promotional program in the region to further acquaint the public with the needs, role and accomplishments of the Conservation Authorities in preserving and managing renewable natural resources, in an effort to increase financial support and to develop a region-wide consciousness of the problems of conservation.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Conservation Authorities

Sec. XII ***

Additional Funds
- local

An on-going educational program in the region: 1) to familiarize the general public, municipal officials and local planning board members with the needs and problems which presently exist, or can be expected to evolve, affecting both rural and urban areas, 2) to generate support for land use planning concepts and controls at effective levels (county and region).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Provincial Government

Sec. I

A program of education for the general public, various agencies in the region, local governments and elected officials regarding urban-rural interdependence and the need for greater understanding and cooperation by the two groups in attempting to meet their respective needs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sec. V

Additional Funds
- Provincial
- local

An energetic, coordinated program of tourist promotion for the region and its sub-regions. An educational program for local municipalities, elected officials, businessmen and the general public stressing the potential significance of tourism for the economic growth of sections of the region and the underlying need for extending hospitality to visitors.

Implementation: Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council and M.O.D.A. Council

Sec. VII

Establish an information centre or clearing house in the region for gathering, coordinating and disseminating information as to educational needs, proposals, and programs of post-secondary education of all types available to the people of the four counties—including a program of promotion for adult education in small centres and rural areas.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council

PART V

PROJECT SCHEDULING 1969 - 1973

FOR

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AGENCIES, AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

SCHEDULING OF PROJECTS 1969 - 1973

FOR AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE M.O.D.A. COUNCIL

This section of the report contains the scheduling of projects proposed for implementation, in whole or in part, by the following agencies:

1) Provincial Government—departments, agencies and commissions
2) Federal Government—departments, agencies and commissions
3) County Government and Local Municipalities
4) County, Area and Local Planning Agencies
5) Farm Organizations
6) Conservation Authorities
7) Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council
8) County Boards of Education
9) Midwestern Ontario Library Board

Part V consists of three major segments devoted to: I projects involving the Provincial Government and its related departments, agencies and commissions; II projects involving the Federal Government and its related departments, agencies and commissions; and III projects involving county and local governments and the public and private agencies and organizations listed above.

In the preceding section, Part IV, which outlines the five-year programme for the M.O.D.A. Council from 1969 to 1973, each year was treated as a separate unit; every project being implemented, continued, or completed in a given year was shown under that year, and repeated as required in succeeding years. In Part V a different method of presentation has been used. All the projects scheduled for implementation by the agencies listed above, in Sections I, II or III, are grouped according to the year of their implementation and the length of time required for their completion. Thus, each of the projects in these three sections appears only once. For example, in Section I the scheduling of projects for

the Provincial Government, all the projects begun and completed in 1969 are grouped together; all the projects begun in 1969 and completed in 1971 also are grouped together and are shown in that group only.

As in the M.O.D.A. Council Programme the projects have been arranged into secondary priority and first priority groups with those of the latter group again being designated in the left hand margin (***).

In both of the priority groups the projects appear in the same sequence as before i.e. agriculture, commercial fishing, mineral resources and mining, etc. to urban centres. The topic section of Part II, Major Needs and Proposed Solution, to which they relate also is indicated in the margin (e.g. Section VII).

Under the implementation for each project the relevant agency is once more underlined. It should be noted, however, that in Section III of Part V more than one agency may be underlined since a number of them (local municipalities, conservation authorities, etc.) have been grouped together.

PART V

PROJECT SCHEDULING 1969-1973

Section I THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT Page 111

Section II THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Page 128

Section III LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AGENCIES, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS Page 134

SECTION I

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

PROJECT SCHEDULING 1969-1973

A. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1969

B. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1969 TO 1970

C. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1969 TO 1971

D. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 — 1973

E. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1970

F. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1970 TO 1971

G. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1970 TO 1972

A. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1969

Sec.IV *** Greatly increased efforts to achieve a substantially higher degree of coordination and integration of the plans, policies and programs of the several government departments and agencies with particular responsibilities for conservation, water management, land use and recreation in the province. If at all possible, a reduction in the number of government departments and agencies with responsibilities in this area.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.IV *** A coordinated approach to conservation and water management must be found. If it cannot be achieved by reducing the number of government departments and agencies involved and if efforts within the Government are not successful in obtaining the necessary inter-departmental coordination, consideration, should be given to delegating the coordinating responsibility for conservation, water management, etc. to a small committee of Cabinet, to a single Minister, or to a new agency (as a last resort) — coordination must be effected at all levels of government, local through provincial and embracing all relevant agencies and organizations.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VIII *** A thorough survey to indicate the scale of the need for housing throughout the region and the various types of accommodation required.

Implementation: Provincial Govemment

Sec.VIII *** Provision of mortgage monies at reasonably low interest rates. Extension of N.H.A. Mortgage loans to provide for wage-earners with annual incomes below the present minimum limit for qualification.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sec.X	***	Additional financial support for introducing or expanding municipal water and sewage treatment systems. More reasonable financing arrangements, and/or major cost assistance, especially to smaller centres, in order to obtain facilities that meet O.W.R.C. standards. Present financing through O.W.R.C. is still inadequate for some of the region's municipalities. Implementation: Provincial Government
Sec. XIII	***	A commitment of effective assistance and cooperation from the Province — an ingredient essential for the successful implementation of any comprehensive plan for the future development of the area covered by the Waterloo-South Wellington Study. Implementation: Provincial Government
Sec.I		Adjustment of present assessment practices and tax structures relating to farm lands to properly reflect actual benefits received and/or the appreciation of land values in the urbanizing zones adjacent to the urban centres of the region, (i.e. "urban development zones"). Implementation: Provincial Government
Sec.V		Introduction of appropriate regulations and strict enforcement to eliminate the overuse of existing and future public recreation areas in order to protect the natural environmental features from irrevocable loss and damage. Implementation: Provincial Government
Sec.V		Public access established to the Lake Huron waterfront where it has been denied by cottage owners. Requires

legal clarification of both public and private rights to lake-front areas and proper enforcement.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.V

Feasibility study on the acquisition of Puslinch Lake by the Conservation Authority and subsequent development for general public use as a regional recreation and conservatior area.

Implementation: Provincial Government and Conservation Authority

Sec.VI

Re-examination and possible amendment of regulations which appear to restrict or to delay to an unnecessary degree the entrance of foreign-trained medical men into medical practice in Ontario.

Implementation: Provincial Government and College of Physicians and Surgeons

Sec.VI

A survey of law enforcement services throughout the region to indicate the nature and extent of any inequities and needs.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VII

A review of current assessment and taxing procedures in the four counties to eliminate any inequities in educational costs borne by farmers or others.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VIII

Reduction of the taxes charged on building materials by the Federal and Provincial governments.

Implementation: Provincial Government, and Federal Government

B. PROJECTS 1969 to 1970

Sec.I *** Expanded and increased programs of financial assistance to farmers in the form of larger, longer-term loans at reasonable interest rates.

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Lending Institutions

Sec.I *** A study of conditions and needs regarding the pollution problems created by the indiscriminate use of herbicides and insecticides, their nature and severity. Recommendations for new legislation or effective controls to regulate pollution from this source.

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government

Sec.III *** A survey of the region's sand and gravel deposits to ascertain the precise nature of the supply and demand situation in the light of known reserves and present and projected needs. Recommendations for realistic policies and controls, and the effective enforcement of regulations.

Implementation: Provincial Government and Federal Government

Sec.III *** Formulation of a program for the controlled development of the sand and gravel resources of the entire region.

Implementation: M.O.D.A.Council, Provincial Government, Area Municipalities and Planning Agencies

Sec.IV *** Review of present legislation with a view to revision or the introduction of new legislation that will adequately protect and preserve the forested areas and wetlands of the re

Increased subsidies or other incentives for proper conservation and woodlot management. Legislation to require 20 per cent of the region's total area be covered in forest and farm woodlots with provision for staged conformit and proper distribution throughout the region and its watersheds.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.V *** Designation and acquisition of substantial lake frontage along Lake Huron for future development as regional parks and recreational areas for the general public. The need is urgent and action must be taken quickly to acquire available lands and to avoid accelerating acquisition costs.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VI *** A review of present regulations and practices to provide for direct grants to municipalities to assist them in establishing medical centres and clinics in the region's smaller communities where serious needs exist.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VII *** A review of the current problems (largely financial), facing the cities of Guelph, Waterloo and Kitchener as a result of the rapid growth of higher educational institutions, with a view to finding some means of relieving the pressure on these municipalities.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VIII *** Provincial Government legislation to regulate land speculation and to eliminate exhorbitant land prices charged to the consumer — at the same time providing for a reasonable profit for the developer.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VIII *** Expedite approval of subdivision applications by the Province by simplifying the present procedures and eliminating consideration of all but essential aspects of the subdivision proposals submitted. Consideration of the feasibility of delegating final approval to the regional government level — adequate staff a prerequisite.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VIII *** Reconstruction and decentralization of the present Ontario Municipal Board's functions on a regional basis with clear delegation of decision-making responsibilities to the regional level.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.IX *** A coordinated, comprehensive, regional transportation study that will embrace the findings of the Kitchener Area Highway Planning Study and similar studies (in process or completed)covering other sections of the four-county region.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec. X *** Expanded research into the nature and extent of pollution from various sources and the problems and conditions created by specific pollutants. Introduction of strict controls regulating pollution from all types of sources with provision for proper enforcement—realistic staging of conformity by industrial concerns and other sources.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec. X *** Expansion of the 1966 and 1967 studies by the Ontario Water Resources Commission on water supply and sewage treatment in the eastern portion of the region to provide a comprehensive survey of conditions and needs in the entire four-county area.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sex.XI *** Provision by the Provincial government of general guidelines and policies that relate to the preparation in the region of a long-range, comprehensive, carefully integrated plan for the future industrial and commercial development of the region. There is an urgent need for basic background information from the Province on such matters as land use patterns, urban services, transportation systems, population distributions, power grids, etc. i.e. a statement of general guidelines and policies for the economic development of the province as a whole as a context for the preparation of an industrial and commercial development plan for the region — evolved by the region in consultation with the Province.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.XI *** There is need for a comprehensive study of the growth point concept as it might apply to the Midwestern Ontario region. There is also need for close coordination and continued communication between the Province and the local governments, M.O.D.A.Council, and other relevant agencies of the four counties in evolving, refining and implementing this concept in the region.

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council, County and Area Planning Agencies

Sec.XII *** Formulation by the Province of a broadly-based land use development plan for the entire province to provide general guidelines for detailed land use planning at the county and regional levels i.e. an over-all, generalized framework for comprehensive land use planning by regional and county planning agencies.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.XII *** A thorough analysis of the basic and serious problems frequently encountered in attempting to implement land use planning policies, programs and controls. All agencies and levels of government concerned must be involved in recommending and developing appropriate methods and

procedures to ensure the proper implementation of plans and policies (i.e. organizational structures and processes).

Implementation: M.O.D.A.Council, Local Municipalities, Planning Agencies, and Provincial Government

Sec.XIII *** A clear statement of the provincial government's goals, guidelines, policies and programs in all matters affecting the municipalities of the region and in particular those comprising the urban core of Waterloo County: basic services, transportation, industrial development, housing population levels or limits, land use planning, municipal finance, etc. This is a critical need, i.e. providing elements which are fundamental to the future development of the region.

Implementation: Provincial Government

SecXIII *** If regional government is implemented in the area under study by the Waterloo Area Local Government Review Commission, or in any other portion of the region, positive efforts should be made to encourage and to stress the importance of the new governmental unit remaining a functional part of the four county economic region — isolation from the whole should be avoided.

Implementation: Provincial Government, Counties and Local Municipalities.

Sec.XIII *** Early consideration and decision on the recommended plan for the future urban development of the Kitchener - Waterloo - Galt - Guelph area as set out in the Waterloo-South Wellington Study.

Implementation : Local Municipalities, Area Planning Agencies, M.O.D.A.Council and Provincial Government

Sec.I

Feasibility study of government regulation of large, Corporation-owned farm operations (large business and industrial firms), set up for tax and other advantages.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sec.VI

Introduction of a program of incentives to encourage an increase in the number of medical doctors entering general practice.

Implementation: Provincial Government

C. PROJECTS 1969 to 1971

Sec.I ***

Federal and Provincial governments coordinate their efforts to formulate and introduce long-range economic policies and plans for the agricultural sector — assess needs, evolve a directional program as a guide to regional production in relation to potential markets, review all existin programs involving subsidies and supports, etc.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sec.I ***

A comprehensive study of conditions and needs for the preparation of a program of improved marketing methods. Enlarged government programs and assistance in the location and development of new markets, domestic and foreign for agricultural products (i.e. Kennedy Round talks and recommendations).

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Sec.IX *** Development of a comprehensive plan for transportation facilities and services in the entire four county region, encompassing and integrating all modes of transportation. Particular need for close liaison and development planning by the Department of Highways and the municipalities of the urban core of Waterloo and South Wellington Counties.

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council and Area Municipalities.

Sec.X *** Review of the major alternative sources of water supply (Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and Georgian Bay). The introduction of a large trunk waterline through the four counties of the region serving as a development stimulus in the context of the regional "growth points" concept for economic growth in Midwestern Ontario. Designation of the main route and location of the distribution or feeder system to the area's urban centres must be done in close consultation with the region.

Implementation: Provincial Government M.O.D.A. Council and Area Planning Agencies

Sec.VI An expanded program to encourage increased enrollments in large animal veterinary medicine in Ontario and enlarged facilities to provide for the growing need — possibly introduce a program in veterinary medicine in another Ontario university or college. A program for training veterinary technicians capable of undertaking some of the work presently handled by D.V.M's and the introduction of programs similar to those of The Graham School in the U.S.A.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VII Feasibility study regarding minimum land area requirements for schools in large urban centres and consolidation of related use facilities; consideration of returning to functional multi-level structures; development of more uniform or standardized school construction policies, designs and siting to retain

sufficient diversity of structural design, to avoid "institutional monuments" and to reduce costs.

Implementation: Provincial Government and County Boards of Education

Sec.VIII

A program to encourage uniformity of housing standards and regulations and their adequate enforcement throughout the entire region. Modernization and possible simplification of standards and regulations to take into account the use of new materials and construction methods.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sec.VIII

Study and re-examination of all aspects of present programs of low-cost housing (construction standards and techniques, financing, maintenance, etc.). Including improvements such as: (i) a greatly expanded program for low income housing in the region; (ii) reduction in per unit costs to eliminate unnecessary luxuries and ensure utilitarian accommodation; (iii) a program of social education and orientation for prospective residents; (iv) strict enforcement of tenant regulations to successfully maintain facilities at a proper level; (v) consideration of the need for the Federal and/or Provincial governments to enter the field of construction of low-cost housing; (vi) increased low income units for elderly citizens.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

D. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 TO 1973

Sec.IV *** Substantially enlarged financial support for the region's Conservation Authorities for the acquisition and development of additional conservation areas, watercourses improvements and dams, maintenance costs associated with parks and open-spaces, etc. Consideration of revision of the Province's new sliding scale of grants (effective January 1, 1969) to offset increased financial needs created by major cost factors such as rapidly rising maintenance expenditures, costs associated with the preparation of watershed development plans, basic engineering costs for new projects, and additional costs arising from statutory changes requiring Conservation Authority properties to be assessed at market value.

Implementation: Provincial Government and Federal Government

Sec.V *** Increased financial support of the region's Conservation Authorities for the development of additional recreational areas. Create more and varied types of recreational facilities in an attempt to meet present and projected recreation needs (regional parks, hiking trails, tent and trailer parks, short-stop trailer parks, highway rest areas, etc.). Consideration to an extension of the existing and proposed (Jan.1/69) grant structure for Conservation Authorities to provide for adequate maintenance costs of parks, especially where large parks are subject to high useage and where small park and conservation areas collect no revenues from users.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VIII *** A program of coordination to ensure the necessary communication and the integration of both plans and efforts at meeting the housing needs of the region by all governments and agencies concerned — at the appropriate levels in those governments and agencies.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.IX *** Urgent attention should be given to providing highway improvements and additions: (i) from 403 Highway and Hamilton harbour (Burlington-Hamilton-Niagara region) north to 401 Highway and connecting with projected highways serving the urban core area of Waterloo, South Wellington Counties; (ii) from Stratford to 401 Highway and to the Kitchener-Waterloo area (to connect with a by-pass route there). Consideration should also be given to: (i) improving highway facilities north-south through Huron County near Lake Huron to accommodate increasing tourist traffic; (ii) improved connections to the Owen Sound-Bruce Peninsula tourist region from North Wellington County.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.XII *** An on-going educational program in the region: (i) to familiarize the general public, municipal officials and local planning board members with the needs and problems which presently exist, or can be expected to evolve, effecting both rural and urban areas, (ii) to generate support for land use planning concepts and controls at effective levels (county and region).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Provincial Government

Sec.I A program to encourage co-operative ownership of farmlands and equipment to reduce individual capital costs.

Implementation: Federal Government and/or Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Sec.II Increased programs of lake fisheries research; control of lamprey eel spawning areas; more vigorous control of pollution sources and accelerated re-stocking of Lake Huron

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.V

A program of effective pollution control along all watercourses. An expanded program of restocking the region's streams and rivers. Consideration of extending navigable portions of waterways by means of a system of small dams.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VI

A program to extend the existing medical training facilities and legal training programs in Ontario.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VI

An expanded educational and promotional program to encourage increased enrollments in medical schools. Increased subsidies, grants, or loans to encourage students to enter medicine or dentistry.

Implementation: Provincial Government

Sec.VIII

Programs of land assembly to provide low cost, serviced residential land directed to "low-income" families — implemented by town, city and regional governments with financial assistance from the Federal and Provincial Governments. Under present conditions municipalities must borrow money or increase local taxes; financial assistance from the senior governments is required if meaningful programs are to be implemented.

(NB - This procedure of assembling land by the municipalities is preferred to the solution that follows)

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Local Municipalities

Sec.VIII

Programs of land assembly to provide low cost, serviced residential land — implemented and financed by the Provincial and Federal governments. Must provide for very close coordination and consultation with municipal, county and regional governments and their planning agencies

at levels appropriate to the confidential nature of the land assembly process.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sec.IX

The Province's Department of Highways continue its efforts at improving communication and coordination between local governments, regional agencies and the Department.

Implementation: Provincial Government

E. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1970

Sec.I

A study of the need for and feasibility of government (provincial and federal i.e. ARDA) ownership of agricultural land for community pastures, land tracts for crops, etc.

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Sec.III

A study of the economic feasibility of municipal purchase of sand and gravel deposit areas and lease-back arrangements with operators.

Implementation: Provincial Government

F. PROJECTS 1970 TO 1971

Sec.III

Refinement of existing legislation, or the introduction of new Provincial legislation to eliminate the limitations of the present provisions of The Planning Act and The Municipal Act, and to provide better, more effective legislation for land use zoning and regulation of sand and gravel removal operations. Preparation and circulation to the municipalities of a model by-law as a basis for enacting or amending local by-laws.

Implemention: Provincial Government

Sec.III

A study of possible methods of financing the reclamation of abandoned pits and quarries with a view to converting them to recreation, conservation or other worthwhile uses.

Implementation: Provincial Government

G. PROJECTS 1970 - 1972

Sec.VIII

A survey of attitudes in the region toward particular types of housing (multi-family, row housing and low-cost subsidized housing). A subsequent educational program to supply the general public with information regarding the nature and value of such housing in meeting a portion of the current and projected need.

Implementation: Provincial Government

SECTION II

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

PROJECT SCHEDULING 1969 - 1973

A. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1969

B. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1969 to 1970

C. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1969 - 1971

D. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 - 1973

A. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1969

Sect.VIII *** Provision of mortgage monies at reasonably low interest rates. Extension of N.H.A. mortgage loans to provide for wage-earners with annual incomes below the present minimum limit for qualification.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sect.I A study of the need for and feasibility of government (provincial and federal i.e. ARDA) ownership of agricultural land for community pastures, land tracts for crops, etc.

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Farm Organizations.

Sect.VIII Reduction of the taxes charged on building materials by the Federal and Provincial governments.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

B. PROJECTS 1969 TO 1970

Sect.I *** Expanded and increased programs of financial assistance to farmers in the form of larger, longer-term loans at reasonable interest rates.

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Lending Institutions

Sect.I *** A study of conditions and needs regarding the pollution problems created by the indiscriminate use of herbicides and insecticides, their nature and severity. Recommendations for new legislation or effective controls to regulate pollution from this source.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sect.III *** A survey of the region's sand and gravel deposits to ascertain the precise nature of the supply and demand situation in the light of known reserves and present and projected needs. Recommendations for realistic policies and controls, and the effective enforcement of regulations.

Implementation: Provincial Government and Federal Government

Sect.I Feasibility study of government regulation of large, Corporation-owned farm operations (large business and industrial firms), set up for tax and other advantages.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sect.IX A comprehensive feasibility study of the possibilities for developing the port of Goderich—for handling water-borne bulk cargo and also providing facilities for recreational uses (pleasure boat marinas).

Implementation: Federal Government

C. PROJECTS 1969 to 1971

Sect.I *** Federal and Provincial governments coordinate their efforts to formulate and introduce long-range economic policies and plans for the agricultural sector—assess needs, evolve a directional program as a guide to regional production in relation to potential markets, review all existing programs involving subsidies and supports, etc.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sect.I *** A comprehensive study of conditions and needs for the preparation of a program of improved marketing methods. Enlarged government programs and assistance in the location and development of new markets, domestic and foreign for africultural products (e.g. Kennedy Round talks and recommendations).

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Sect.VIII A program to encourage uniformity of housing standards and regulations and their adequate enforcement throughout the entire region. Modernization and possible simplification of standards and regulations to take into account the use of new materials and construction methods.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

Sect.VIII

Study and re-examination of all aspects of present programs of low-cost housing (construction standards and techniques, financing, maintenance, etc.). Including improvements such as: (i) a greatly expanded program for low income housing in the region; (ii) reduction in per unit costs to eliminate unnecessary luxuries and ensure utilitarian accommodation; (iii) a program of social education and orientation for prospective residents; (iv) strict enforcement of tenant regulations to successfully maintain facilities at a proper level; (v) consideration of the need for the Federal and/or Provincial governments to enter the field of construction of low-cost housing; (vi) increased low income units for elderly citizens.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Government

D. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 - 1973

Sect.IV ***

Substantially enlarged financial support for the region's Conservation Authorities for the acquisition and development of additional conservation areas, watercourse improvements and dams, maintenance costs associated with parks and open-spaces, etc. Consideration of revision of the Province's new sliding scale of grants (effective January 1, 1969) to offset increased financial needs created by major cost factors such as rapidly rising maintenance expenditures, costs associated with the preparation of watershed development plans, basic engineering costs for new projects, and additional costs arising from statutory changes requiring Conservation Authority properties to be assessed at market value.

Implementation: Provincial Government and Federal Government

Sect.I

A program to encourage co-operative ownership of farmlands and equipment to reduce individual capital costs.

Implementation: Federal Government and/or Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Sect.VIII

Programs of land assembly to provide low cost, serviced residential land directed to "low-income" families—implemented by town, city and regional governments with financial assistance from the Federal and Provincial Governments. Under present conditions municipalities must borrow money or increase local taxes; financial assistance from the senior governments is required if meaningful programs are to be implemented.
(NB This procedure of assembling land by the municipalities is preferred to the solution that follows)

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Local Municipalities.

Sect.VIII

Programs of land assembly to provide low cost, serviced residential land—implemented and financed by the Provincial and Federal governments. Must provide for very close coordination and consultation with municipal, county and regional governments and their planning agencies at levels appropriate to the confidential nature of the land assembly process.

Implementation: Federal Government and Provincial Governments

SECTION III

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

PROJECT SCHEDULING 1969-1973

A. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1969

B. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1969 to 1970

C. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1969 to 1971

D. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 to 1973

E. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1970

F. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1970 to 1971

G. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1970 to 1972

A. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1969

Sect.XII *** Counties and all local municipalities establish county-wide planning agencies with clear responsibility for co-ordinating and implementing land use planning and development on an area-wide basis.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Governments and Local Municipalities

Sect.I A study of the need for and feasibility of government (provincial and federal i.e. ARDA) ownership of agricultural land for community pastures, land tracts for crops, etc.

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Sect.IV Feasibility study on the acquisition of Puslinch Lake by the Conservation Authority and subsequent development for general public use as a regional recreation and conservation area.

Implementation: Provincial Government and Conservation Authority

B. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1969 TO 1970

Sect.III *** Formulation of a program for the controlled development of the sand and gravel resources of the entire region.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Provincial Government, Area Municipalities and Planning Agencies

Sect.XI *** There is need for a comprehensive study of the growth point concept as it might apply to the Midwestern Ontario region. There is also need for close coordination and continued communication between the Province and the local governments, M.O.D.A. Council, and other relevant agencies of the four counties in evolving, refining and implementing this concept in the region.

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council, County and Area Planning Agencies

Sect.XII *** A thorough analysis of the basic and serious problems frequently encountered in attempting to implement land use planning policies, programs and controls. All agencies and levels of government concerned must be involved in recommending and developing appropriate methods and procedures to ensure the proper implementation of plans and policies (i.e. organizational structures and processes).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Local Municipalities, Planning Agencies, and Provincial Government

Sect.XIII *** Early consideration and decision on the recommended plan for the future urban development of the Kitchener - Waterloo - Galt - Guelph area as set out in the Waterloo-South Wellington Study.

Implementation: Local Municipalities, Area Planning Agencies, M.O.D.A. Council and Provincial Government

Sect.XIII *** If regional government is implemented in the area under study by the Waterloo Area Local Government Review Commission, or in any other portion of the region, positive efforts should be made to encourage and to stress the importance of the new governmental unit remaining a functional part of the four county economic region—isolation from the whole should be avoided.

Implementation: Provincial Government, Counties and Local Municipalities

Sect.V Encourage the counties and the local municipalities to meet some of the demand for recreational space by providing new or enlarged local parks and picnic areas, construction of parking areas along township roads rights-of-way where they terminate at Lake Huron. Consideration of a system of development and/or maintenance grants similar to those proposed for Conservation Authorities.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council

Sect.VI An approach to the Federal and Provincial governments, and to manufacturers, importers and distributors to request improved services and especially increased parts stocks and better parts service to farmers.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

C. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1969 to 1971

Sect.I *** A comprehensive study of conditions and needs for the preparation of a program of improved marketing methods. Enlarged government programs and assistance in the location and development of new markets, domestic and foreign for agricultural products (e.g. Kennedy Round talks and recommendations).

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Sect.IV *** Preparation of a comprehensive, long-range plan or approach to the preservation and development of the region's natural areas and resources. Integrating watershed plans prepared by the Conservation Authorities as part of county and region-wide land use and development plans.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Conservation Authorities

Sect.V *** A survey of current recreational usage and the present and projected needs of the region; an analysis of the development potential of all sections of the region. Preparation of a long-range development plan encompassing goals, guidelines, and policies for coordinated development of the region's recreational resources.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council, and Conservation Authorities

Sect.IX *** Development of a comprehensive plan for transportation facilities and services in the entire four county region, encompassing and integrating all modes of transportation. Particular need for close liaison and development planning by the Department of Highways and the municipalities of the urban core of Waterloo and South Wellington Counties.

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council and Area Municipalities

Sect.X *** Review of the major alternative sources of water supply (Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and Georgian Bay). The introduction of a large trunk waterline through the four counties of the region serving as a development stimulus in the context of the regional "growth points" concept for economic growth in Midwestern Ontario. Designation of the main route and location of the distribution or feeder system to the area's urban centres must be done in close consultation with the region.

Implementation: Provincial Government, M.O.D.A. Council and Area Planning Agencie

Sect.VI A program of subsidies or other inducements to attract medical doctors and dentists to those areas in the region where the needs are most severe.

Implementation: Local Municipalities and M.O.D.A. Council

Sect.VII Develop acceptance of the concept of schools as community centres to encourage more realistic utilization of very costly public facilities. In the larger urban centres and perhaps elsewhere in the region consolidate complimentary facilities such as schools, parks, recreational areas and some libraries at single sites. In smaller centres locate and merge county branch libraries with high school

libraries or where necessary with those of local public schools to increase services and to reduce duplications costs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Local Municipalities, County Boards of Education, and Midwestern Ontario Library Board

Sect.VII

Feasibility study regarding minimum land area requirements for schools in large urban centres and consolidation of related use facilities; consideration of returning to functional multi-level structures; development of more uniform or standardized school construction policies, designs and siting to retain sufficient diversity of structural design, to avoid "institutional monuments" and to reduce costs.

Implementation: Provincial Government and County Boards of Education

D. CONTINUING PROJECTS 1969 - 1973

Sect.IV ***

An extensive educational and promotional program in the region to further acquaint the public with the needs, role and accomplishments of the Conservation Authorities in preserving and managing renewable natural resources, in an effort to increase financial support and to develop a region-wide consciousness of the problems of conservation.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Conservation Authorities

Sect.XII *** An on-going educational program in the region: (i) to familiarize the general public, municipal officials and local planning board members with the needs and problems which presently exist, or can be expected to evolve, affecting both rural and urban area, (ii) to generate support for land use planning concepts and controls at effective levels (County and region).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County Planning Boards, and Provincial Government

Sect.I A program of education for the general public, various agencies in the region, local governments and elected officials regarding urban-rural interdependence and the need for greater understanding and cooperation by the two groups in attempting to meet their respective needs.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sect.I A program to encourage cooperative ownership of farmlands and equipment to reduce individual capital costs.

Implementation: Federal Government and/or Provincial Government and Farm Organizations

Sect.V An energetic, coordinated program of tourist promotion for the region and its sub-regions. An educational program for local municipalities, elected officials, businessmen and the general public stressing the potential significance of tourism for the economic growth of sections of the region and the underlying need for extending hospitality to visitors.

Implementation: Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council and M.O.D.A. Council

Sect. VIII

Programs of land assembly to provide low cost, serviced residential land directed to "low-income" families—implemented by town, city and regional governments with financial assistance from the Federal and Provincial Governments. Under present conditions municipalities must borrow money or increase local taxes; financial assistance from the senior governments is required if meaningful programs are to be implemented.
(NB This procedure of assembling land by the municipalities is preferred to the solution that follows)

Implementation: Federal Government, Provincial Government and Local Municipalities

Sect. VIII

Introduction by municipalities of "special housing development areas" in all large subdivisions, with specific provisions to reduce servicing and construction costs (e.g. 50 ft. rights-of-way, 40 ft. x 100 ft. lots, reduced setbacks, one or no sidewalks, no curbs, lower class pavement, municipally approved sale prices to home-buyers). Mixture of lot sizes, single-family residences, town houses, and low and high density apartments in all large subdivisions.

Implementation: Local Municipalities and Planning Agencies

E. PROJECTS BEGUN AND COMPLETED 1970

Sect.IV

Feasibility study of instituting a program of regulated leasing of unimproved woodlots by farmers to interested groups or municipalities for leisure recreational purposes.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities and Farm Organizations

Sect.VII

A submission to the Province indicating the anticipated need for expanded higher educations services and for allocation of a satellite community and/or a junior college to the western and northern section of the region (Huron, Perth, North-Wellington Counties).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Local Municipalities

Sect.XIII

A submission to the Province regarding land assembly in the region based on a thorough review of all private and public assembly projects and their effects on the region, and in particular their implications for the urban complex surrounding Kitchener-Waterloo.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, County and Area Planning Agencies, and Loca Municipalities

F. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1970 to 1971

Sect.IV

A study to investigate and recommend possible incentives needed to effectively involve farmers in proper conservation

PART VI

AN OVERVIEW OF MAJOR CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

IN THE

MIDWESTERN ONTARIO REGION

woodlot management, and reforestation programs. Also a feasibility study regarding the allocation to the Province of the responsibility for establishing and maintaining farm woodlots, possibly under a regional authority.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities, and Farm Organizations

Sect.IV

An educational program for farmers and the general public stressing the importance of preserving woodlots and forest cover and strongly urging a minimum of 10 per cent of total farm acreage in woodlots.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council, Conservation Authorities, and Farm Organizations

G. PROJECTS PHASED FROM 1970 TO 1972

Sect.I ***

An educational and promotional program in the region regarding farm management and business training to provide coordination and information and to encourage participation by the farm community in the various courses and programs offered.

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Farm Organizations

Sect.V *** Obtain professional recreation resource planning leadership to assist in planning and developing the tourist resources of the region i.e., develop and promote latent "attractions" in areas where they are presently lacking—requires imagination, enterprise and promotional skills. All governments, agencies and private interests concerned for expanding the tourist sector of the region's economy must be involved in this process and their efforts coordinated (e.g. provincial government recreation representatives).

Implementation: M.O.D.A. Council and Mid-Western Regional Tourist Council

Sect.I Feasibility studies of the need for and value of: (i) production control by means of marketing quotas, (ii) additional price-support programs, (iii) commodity price controls.

Implementation: Farm Organization(s)

THE MIDWESTERN ONTARIO REGION

This section of the report provides a brief overview of some of the more significant conditions and trends in the Midwestern Ontario region as additional background for the needs and proposed solutions contained in this "recommended programme". The statistical data that form the basis for much of this background statement have been included in a series of tables that follow the text. *

Population 1941-1966

Population increased steadily in the region up to 1961, but at a lower rate than the provincial growth. Between 1941 and 1961 the regional increase was 48% (to a total of 372,173), and the provincial, 69%. This marked a very high rate of growth in Waterloo County, 79% in a period of 20 years. The shift of population from country to town was less pronounced than in the province as a whole; rural population declined from 40.5% of the toal in the region in 1941 to 28.5% in 1961, compared to a decline from 38.3% to 20.8% for the province. Most of the shift within the region was among the rural farm population; the rural non-farm group was surprisingly stable—1941, 10.4% of the toal and 1961, 11.6% of the total.

Census figures for 1966 show a population increase for the region as a whole of 14% to a total of 425,775; this is a lower rate of increase than the 1951-61 growth when the rate was 25%. There has been a further concentration in Waterloo County which, with 176,754, was 42% of the region in 1961, and which in 1966, when the population rose to 216, 728 represented 51% of the regional population. There was also a substantial increase in the Wellington County population from 84,702 to 94,177, a growth rate of over 11%; most of this occurred in the City of Guelph.

Economic Ranking of the Region

When the region was ranked in 1961 by some eighteen economic measurements it stood eighth among the ten economic regions. This is partly due to the high proportion of good agricultural land, which gave it a low rank for those factors affected by primary industry; but it is mainly an expression of conditions in the two western counties, Perth and Huron.

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* Adapted from The Concept of a Regional Development Plan, Vol. 1, Planning and Resources Institute, University of Waterloo, April, 1968.

Economic Structure of the Region

The difference in the economic structure of the sub-regions of the study region are indicated clearly in the following table:

	Primary	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport. & Comm.	Services
Huron	35.4	11.6	5.1	6	41.9
Perth	25.8	25	5.3	8.3	35.5
Waterloo	5.3	43.7	6.6	4.8	39.6
Wellington	16.7	30.0	5.9	5.2	42.2
Midwestern Region	14.8	33.7	6.1	5.5	39.9
Ontario	9.6	26.9	6.4	8.2	48.9

The region as a whole showed a stronger leaning to manufacturing and services than did the province; the first is due primarily to the heavy concentration of manufacturing employment in Waterloo County; and the second to the head office insurance function in Kitchener and Waterloo, and to the defense facilities at Clinton (now phasing out) and to the former Centralia Air Base.

The Midwestern region ranks second among the ten economic regions of the province in manufacturing employment and third in finance, insurance and real estate employment. Predominance in manufacturing has come about through a steady expansion since the post-war period—the index of manufacturing employment for the region increased from 100 at the base year of 1949 to 118.3 in 1963.

Differences between the counties in economic structure are striking with Huron and Waterloo diametrical opposites; the first county being very much the picture of a farming area with few industries in its market centres—over 35% of the population is in resource-based employment and less than 12% in manufacturing; the second county is exceptionally strong in manufacturing with the highest level (relative to total employment), of the counties of the province—almost 44% is in manufacturing and only a little more than 5% in resouce-based activities.

In 1961 the higher productivity and income associated with manufacturing was not yet reflected in the growth of community, business and personal services. The region as a whole ranked last in this respect, with only Wellington, which at that time had the only substantial higher education establishment, conforming to the provincial level. In retail trade, only Waterloo County with 15% of its employment in that group, reached the average for Ontario as a whole.

This general picture on "services" obscures a very important shift that has been occurring in the Kitchener area, and that is the striking rise of services employment and the corresponding relative decrease in manufacturing employment. Figures available for the City of Kitchener show that

employment in the entire services group (community, business, personal, trade, transportation, communications and government), increased from 34% of the total in 1941 to 47% in 1961; manufacturing employment declined from nearly 60% to about 43% of the total. The percentages for metropolitan Kitchener were 45% and 44% for manufacturing and services respectively. This shift is indicative of a qualitative change in the life of the City and reflects its evolution towards the elaboration of opportunities in all aspects of urban life, which is associated with rising living standards.

In "transportation and communications", services that are closely related to economic development, all counties lag behind the provincial norm; the region's percentage of employment in these activities is no more than two-thirds of the provincial ratio—that is of the employment of this group to total employment in the province.

Perth and Wellington counties stand in their economic structure or mix somewhere between the two poles of Huron and Waterloo. In a sense within this single region, three stages of economic evolution are represented.

Differences in economic structure within the sub-regions of the Midwestern region are important because they will be reflected in labour participation rates, in population dependency ratios, in education levels, in degree of urbanization and, by implication, in income.

Labour Participation Rate and Dependency Ratio

The labour participation rate, the percentage of adult population in the labour force, is higher than the Ontario average, but it varies within the regions from about 55% for Huron and Perth counties to 60% for Waterloo and Wellington.

The dependency ratio, the population of the non-working groups (i.e. under 15 years and over 64) as a percentage of population between 15 to 64, varies within the region from a high of 79% in Huron County to a low of 67% in Waterloo county.

Income

Average family incomes also reflect internal differences within the Mid-western region. The regional average was $5,478 in 1961 and for the counties it ranges from $4,566 in Huron to $5,822 in Waterloo.

Education Levels

Differences in educational attainment within the region are not significant, except for the university level; Wellington represented the high level with 5.7% of the population (ages 15 and over not attending school) having attended a university or received a university degree, compared to Perth's low of 3.2%. Generally speaking, educational attainment was close to the provincial norm.

Agricultural and Forest Resources

The region has a substantial endowment of agricultural resources. The Canada Land Inventory indicates that about 60% of the region is in Class II agricultural land and 20% in Class III - both highly arable classes of land - much of this is improved, over 83%, which is very high in provincial terms (ranking second to the St. Clair region with 86%).

The region has exhibited a pronounced tendency towards a decrease in the number of farms and in farm population, a moderate increase in the size of farms and a trend towards the larger scale farm enterprise. Between 1951 and 1961 the number of farms decreased by 10% and farm population by 12%; the farms of 130 acres and larger increased from 36% of the total to over 42%; and farms with gross sales above $10,000 increased from 1339 to 3502, or from 8% to 22% of all the farms in the region.

The land capability patterns in the locality of the highly urbanized "golden triangle", indicate a considerable variety in capability classes—from Class II to Class VI in the Kitchener-Waterloo-Preston-Galt area, and from Class II to Class III and IV in the Guelph area. There is an opportunity here to shape development patterns in a way that will minimize the use of productive farm land for non-agricultural purposes. Development pressures on the good land persist.

Approximately 11% of the region is in forest land. The potential of this area is greatly underdeveloped. Stands are mainly immature, units are small and gross income very low. Reforestation and forest management techniques are not commonly practiced.

Recreation Resources

Recreation potential is of two major types. The first is based on the forty-five mile shoreline of Lake Huron, along which there are some fine sandy beaches, and portions of the headwater and watershed areas of the region. They will become increasingly strategic as the region moves toward a population which will likely be around 650,000 in twenty years, and the province total to well over 10,000,000. The second recreation resource is less specific. It is the inherent appeal of a mature and cared for regional environment. The elements of this are the extensive areas of farming—a land well cultivated and productive, the gentle, rolling landscape, the numerous rivers and streams (e.g. the Grand, Avon, Thames, Conestogo, Nith and Maitland), and the distinctive folk culture of the settlers of Waterloo and Wellington Counties. Much could be done to enhance these qualities.

Regional Services

Regional services include all those elements of the basic regional network of resources that are commonly referred to as the infrastructure. These include transportation facilities, power, public improvements related to water conservation, universities and colleges, hospitals and other facilities of this nature. Detailed data on this kind of investment is not readily available. Some indication of the increasing importance of the infra-structure is derived from published figures on the value of building permits from 1953 to 1963, by major types of construction—residential, industrial, commercial, institutional and government. These show not only a five-fold increase in the total value of permits for institutional and government purposes (community, public and government services), but also a dramatic rise in the percentage of construction in this field—from about 9% in 1953 to 33% in 1962 and 25% in 1963.

Urban Centres and Regional Community Patterns

The community pattern of the region is complex, and subject to a number of dynamic forces that shape and re-shape it continuously.

Kitchener is the focus of a central place with considerable pull on its tributary area. This is indicated by its substantial retail sales—$97,000,000 total and $1,311 per capita, which was the highest level of sales (absolute and related to population) among Ontario cities with populations between 50,000 and 100,000 people (census 1961). The pull of the city is also demonstrated in the extent of the service area, defined in a recent survey as the area from which 75% of personal trips from outlying areas are made for professional and medical services, shopping and recreation. That service area extends from the centre of the City a maximum distance of 35 miles to the north and north-west and a minimum of 9 miles to the south, and an average distance from the core of 22 miles.

Several community patterns are important, presently and potentially. There is an increasing interaction between the Kitchener-Waterloo, Guelph, and Preston-Galt-Hespeler areas. The possibility that is imminent is the emergence of a new metropolitan complex, sufficiently large and diversified as to attain a high degree of inner balance in home, work, recreational, cultural and service functions. Over-riding and qualifying this is the impact of the Toronto-centred region which offers a number of high order functions that become increasingly accessible, and perhaps irresistible by virtue of improved highway (401) and railway facilities (CNR from Kitchener and Guelph, and CPR from Galt).

Another major facet of the regional community pattern is the traditional town-country community based on the natural interdependence of farming communities and their service centres. This is a well-established and stable relationship as evidenced by 1966 population figures for such service centres as Erin, Elora, Fergus, Clifford, New Hamburg, Milverton, Mitchell, St. Mary's, Listowel, Clinton, Seaforth, Wingham, Bayfield, Brussels, Hensall and Zurich. In these communities the population has either held its own, increased moderately or, as in Clifford, Clinton, Seaforth and Brussels, declined slightly since 1961. The service centres within the orbit of the "golden triangle" show signs of overflow growth effects—the population of Elmira during the past five years has increased by 21%, Hespeler by 19%, and the Village of Ayr by 26%.

A community pattern, which is still largely latent, but which may emerge strongly in the period ahead is based on the recreation travel paths from Kitchener-Waterloo and Guelph along Highways 8 and 86 to the Huron shoreline. These have potential as recreation corridors, along which the communities could develop their distinctive attractions, in the style of Stratford—which, as a result of its Festival initiative, has been able to sustain a 12.7% five-year growth rate. The Highway 8 corridor has the greatest potential because it is closely linked to Toronto by means of Highway 401, the recreation travel habit to Stratford from points east is well established, and there is a terminal magnet of considerable potential in the town of Goderich—with its attractive harbour site, distinctive town plan inspired by John Galt and historical interest associated with the Canada Company.

A sign of stress relating to urbanization is the spread of the urban shadow—"an area around cities in which the impact of the urban land market is reflected, not only in idle farm land, but in a set of forces operating over a broad area which tends to cause farmland to be used inefficiently or to be pressured out of productivity". The urban shadow in the Stratford area is symptomatic of regional conditions. A pilot study indicated that, in 1960, for every acre of land used for urban development another 1.6 acres were in the urban shadow. This has implications for both the use and misuse of productive farmland and the future pattern of urban growth.

BASIC REGIONAL TABLES

The fourteen tables that follow contain statistical information relating to population, education, income, labour force, employment, farms, economic measures and economic structure. They provide a factual more detailed picture or assessment of some important aspects of the Midwestern Ontario Region, and were selected as the most significant data available to indicate economic and social conditions in the region.

TABLE I

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION - URBAN, RURAL, FARM AND NON-FARM

MIDWESTERN REGION AND ONTARIO - 1941, 1951, 1961

	POPULATION			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION			PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
	1941	1951	1961	1941	1951	1961	1951/ 1941	1961/ 1951
Midwestern Ontario Region	251,609	294,917	372,713	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.2	26.4
urban	149,612	185,422	266,584	59.5	62.9	71.5	23.9	43.8
rural	101,997	109,495	106,129	40.5	37.1	28.5	7.4	-3.1
farm	75,706	71,668	62,843	30.1	24.3	16.9	-5.3	-12.3
non-farm	26,291	37,827	43,286	10.4	12.8	11.6	43.9	14.4
Ontario	3,787,655	4,597,542	6,236,092	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.4	35.6
urban	2,338,633	3,375,825	4,941,228	61.7	73.4	79.2	44.4	46.4
rural	1,449,022	1,221,717	1,294,864	38.3	26.6	20.8	-15.7	6.0
farm	742,649	638,680	502,632	19.6	13.9	8.1	-14.0	-21.3
non-farm	706,373	583,037	792,232	18.7	12.7	12.7	-17.5	35.9

Definitions: 1941 — The population residing within the boundaries of incorporated cities, towns and villages, (regardless of size), was classified as urban — the remainder as rural.

1951, 1961 — The 1956 census definition was used for both years i.e. all cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or unincorporated, as well as all parts of census metropolitan areas and other major urban areas were classified as urban — the remainder as rural.

Rural farm — all persons living in dwellings on farms in rural areas regardless of occupation. A farm is a holding of three acres or more in size or from one to three acres with agricultural production valued at $250 or more during previous year.

Source: Census of Canada, 1941 and 1961.

TABLE 2

POPULATION, MIDWESTERN REGION, 1961 - 1966

"A" - BY COUNTIES

	1966			1961
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
WATERLOO	216,728	108,054	108,674	176,754
WELLINGTON	94,177	47,445	46,732	84,702
PERTH	60,424	30,072	30,352	57,452
HURON	54,446	28,020	26,426	53,805
	425,775	213,591	212,184	372,713

TABLE 2 (cont'd.)

POPULATION, MIDWESTERN REGION, 1961 - 1966

"B" - BY CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

			1966			1961
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
WATERLOO	Cities:	Galt	33,491	16,545	16,906	27,830
		Kitchener	93,255	46,211	47,044	74,485
		Waterloo	29,889	14,923	14,986	21,366
	Towns:	Elmira	4,047	1,992	2,055	3,337
		Hespeler	5,381	2,768	2,613	4,519
		New Hamburg	2,438	1,212	1,226	2,181
		Preston	13,380	6,631	6,749	11,577
	Villages:	Ayr	1,134	581	553	1,016
		Bridgeport	2,199	1,097	1,014	1,672
		Wellesley	659	302	357	-
WELLINGTON	City:	Guelph	51,377	25,546	25,831	39,838
	Towns:	Fergus	4,376	2,097	2,279	3,831
		Harriston	1,748	854	894	1,631
		Mount Forest	2,859	1,352	1,507	2,623
		Palmerston	1,631	804	827	1,554
	Villages:	Arthur	1,242	616	626	1,200
		Clifford	515	251	264	542
		Drayton	677	341	336	646
		Elora	1,644	802	842	1,486
		Erin	1,195	592	603	1,005

TABLE 2 (cont'd.)

POPULATION, MIDWESTERN REGION, 1961 - 1966

"B" - BY CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

			1966			1961
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
HURON	City:					
	Towns:	Clinton	3,280	1,585	1,695	3,491
		Exeter	3,226	1,545	1,681	3,047
		Goderich	6,710	3,227	3,483	6,411
		Seaforth	2,241	1,082	1,159	2,255
		Wingham	2,974	1,428	1,546	2,922
	Villages:	Bayfield	464	324	240	-
		Blyth	799	404	395	724
		Brussels	820	395	425	844
		Hensall	934	467	467	926
		Zurich	737	370	367	723
PERTH	City:	Stratford	23,068	11,130	11,938	20,467
	Towns:	Listowel	4,526	2,133	2,393	4,002
		Mitchell	2,371	1,139	1,232	2,247
		St. Mary's	4,750	2,314	2,436	4,482
	Villages:	Milverton	1,122	544	578	1,111

TABLE 3

POPULATION & POPULATION PROJECTIONS & POPULATION DENSITY

COUNTIES MIDWESTERN REGION - 1951, 1961 & 1981

	1951	1961	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	1981	POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQ. MI.) 1951	1961	1981
HURON	49,280 (16.7)	53,805 (14.5)	9.2	59,300 (10)	38.05	41.54	45.79
PERTH	52,584 (17.8)	57,452 (15.4)	9.3	64,700 (11)	62.60	68.39	77.02
WATERLOO	126,123 (42.8)	176,754 (47.4)	40.1	326,500 (57)	244.42	342.54	632.75
WELLINGTON	669.30 (22.7)	84,702 (22.7)	26.6	124,100 (22)	65.68	83.12	121.79
TOTAL REGION	294,917	372,713	26.4	574,600	80.35	101.55	156.57
TOTAL ONTARIO	4,957,542	5,404,933	25.8	9,891,300	12.66	17.17	27.23

Source: Census of Canada, Ontario Department of Economics and Development 1964, and MODA Report.

Assumption used: Net migration to Ontario, 30,000 per annum.
Net internal migration, 6,000 per annum.

TABLE 4

PROJECTION OF POPULATION, MIDWESTERN REGION,

BY COUNTIES & ECONOMIC REGION FROM 1971 TO 1986

	ASSUMPTION: NET MIGRATION 10,000/ANNUM				ASSUMPTION: NET MIGRATION 30,000/ANNUM			
	1971	1976	1981	1986	1971	1976	1981	1986
HURON	54,100	53,200	56,600	57,700	55,500	57,300	59,300	60,900
PERTH	58,800	59,700	61,800	63,400	60,300	61,900	64,700	67,000
WATERLOO	232,100	268,800	311,700	362,400	238,200	278,800	326,500	382,700
WELLINGTON	99,600	108,600	118,400	129,200	102,200	112,600	124,100	136,400
THE REGION	444,600	492,300	548,500	612,700	456,200	510,600	574,600	647,000

TABLE 5

DEPENDENCY RATIO & POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, COUNTIES MID-WESTERN REGION, 1961

	AGE: 0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	65+	DEPENDENCY RATIO
HURON	32.7	14.2	11.1	11.0	18.7	11.4	.789
PERTH	31.4	13.2	11.4	12.2	20.0	11.8	.761
WATERLOO	32.4	13.6	14.3	13.8	18.1	7.8	.672
WELLINGTON	32.4	13.6	12.6	12.5	19.0	10.0	.736
REGIONAL TOTAL	32.4	13.6	13.0	13.0	18.7	9.5	.721
ONTARIO	32.2	13.2	14.2	13.9	18.4	8.1	.675

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Dependency Ratio — population below 15 years and above 64 years as a percentage of the population 15 years to 64 years.

TABLE 6

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT — MIDWESTERN REGION, 1961*

	Less than 5 years Elementary	Five or More Years Elementary	1, 2, or 3 Years Secondary	4 or 5 Years Secondary	Some University	University Degree
HURON	3.2%	46.3%	31.8%	15.3%	1.7%	1.7%
PERTH	2.9	49.1	29.8	15.0	1.4	1.8
WATERLOO	3.4	45.8	30.0	16.1	2.1	2.6
WELLINGTON	3.8	43.1	31.6	15.7	2.7	3.1
THE REGION -	3.4	45.8	30.6	15.7	2.0	2.5

*Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1961. The population over 14 years of age and not attending school is the universe for these statistics.

TABLE 7

LABOUR FORCE INCOME — MIDWESTERN REGION, 1961

	Average Family Income
Huron	$ 4,566.00
Perth	4,969.00
Waterloo	5,822.00
Wellington	5,380.00
THE REGION	5,478.00

TABLE 8

SELECTED ECONOMIC MEASUREMENTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO & SELECTED ECONOMIC REGIONS SHOWING RANKINGS

	TOTAL ONTARIO	CENTRAL ONTARIO	RANK	LAKE ERIE	RANK	MIDWESTERN	RANK
Population over 5 Years of Age with a University Education - Percentage	6.0	7.8	2	5.0	4	4.4	6
Retail Sales, 1951-1961 - Percentage Change	69.3	82.1	1	75.9	4	52.7	8
Agricultural Employment 1961 - % of Industrial Employment	7.1	1.8	1	17.4	9	14.6	8
Total Population, 1961 - Thousands	6,236.1	2,087.5	1	405.3	6	372.7	7
Population, 1951-1961 - Percentage Change	35.6	53.1	1	27.0	6	26.4	7
Average Family Income, 1961 - Dollars	5,868	6,456	1	5,447	6	5,478	5
Persons 20 to 49 Years of Age, 1961 = % of Population	40.0	47.5	1	38.4	6	37.6	7
Wage Earners making more than $6,000 a Year, 1961 - Percentage of Total Wage Earners	10.4	12.4	1	7.3	7	6.2	9
Wage Earners making less than $1,000 a year, 1961 - Percentage of Total Wage Earners	12.3	9.9	1	15.7	9	14.3	6
Average Income of Employees in Manufacturing, 1961 - Dollars	4,330	4,412	4	3,954	8	3,774	9
Immigrant Population, 1961 - % of Total Population	21.7	31.7	1	19.7	4	15.8	6
Value Added in Manufacturing per Employee, 1961 - Dollars	9,084	8,476	5	8,147	7	7,420	9

TABLE 8 (cont'd.)

SELECTED ECONOMIC MEASUREMENTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO & SELECTED ECONOMIC REGIONS SHOWING RANKINGS

	TOTAL ONTARIO	CENTRAL ONTARIO	RANK	LAKE ERIE	RANK	MIDWESTERN	RANK
King's Highways, 1961 - Miles	9,536	580	6	574	7	573	8
Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1951 - 1961 - Percentage Change	79.2	109.2	1	59.5	6	53.4	7
Homes in Need of Major Repair, 1961, - % of Total Homes	4.5	2.4	1	5.3	5	4.3	3
Urban Population, 1961 - Percentage of Total Population	77.3	96.3	1	68.0	8	71.5	5
Per Capita Disposable Personal Income, 1961 - Dollars	1,640	1,840	1	1,520	6	1,500	8
Labour Force, 1961 - Percentage of Total Population	38.4	42.3	1	38.8	3	39.2	2

Note: (a) Rankings in Agricultural Employment, Wage Earners making less than $1,000 a year, and Homes in Need of Major Repair, are reversed rankings; i.e. the lowest figure is ranked as 1.

(b) The economic measurement Value Added in Manufacturing (1951-1961), Percentage Change has been omitted from this table, as it has the least significant value as an indicator of economic health.

TABLE 9

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE, RELATIVE LABOUR FORCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

COUNTIES MIDWESTERN REGION & RANK AMONG ONTARIO REGIONS, 1961

	PRIMARY GROUP						SERVICES GROUP						
								TRADE-COMMERCE			COMMUNITY BUSINESS & PERSONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES		
	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY	FISHING & TRAPPING	MINES QUARRIES & OIL WELLS	MANUFACTURING	CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & OTHER UTIL.	TOTAL	RETAIL	FINANCE, INSURANCE REAL ESTATE	TOTAL	PERSONAL SERVICES	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENSE
HURON	34.1	.1	.2	1.0	11.6	5.1	6.0	11.2	9.2	1.8	12.8	4.6	15.0
PERTH	25.7	.06	*	.1	25.0	5.3	8.3	13.4	10.1	2.4	14.9	5.2	2.9
WATERLOO	5.2	*	*	.1	43.7	6.6	4.8	15.0	11.3	4.6	15.7	5.7	2.9
WELLINGTON	16.4	*	*	.3	30.0	5.9	5.2	13.0	9.8	2.4	20.5	5.2	4.3
MIDWESTERN REGION	14.6	*	*	.2	33.7	6.1	5.5	13.8	10.5	3.4	16.2	5.4	4.9
RANK	3	8.5	3	8	2	8.5	10	6.5	7	3	10	10	7
ONTARIO	7.1	.7	*	1.8	26.9	6.4	8.2	15.5	11.2	4.1	19.5	6.9	7.6

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1961.
* Less than .05%

TABLE 10

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

MIDWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO APRIL, 1964

	JUNE	AVERAGE
	(1949=100)	
1949	99.1	
1950	96.3	
1951	104.4	
1952	94.8	
1953	101.5	
1954	98.8	
1955	96.9	96.8
1956	106.6	105.3
1957	109.9	107.1
1958	102.6	101.5
1959	107.7	105.8
1960	106.2	105.0
1961	104.9	103.6
1962	113.4	110.5
1963	118.3	117.9
1964		

TABLE 11

PARTICIPATION RATES AND LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS

MIDWESTERN ONTARIO REGION & ONTARIO SELECTED YEARS - 1961 and 1981

	1961		1981		1961			
MALE:	MIDWESTERN	ONTARIO	MIDWESTERN	ONTARIO	HURON	PERTH	WATERLOO	WELLINGTON
15-24	69.2%	62.9%	62%	57%				
25-44	97.4	95.9	97	96				
45-64	93.0	90.2	91	88				
65+	37.0	31.5	29	25				
TOTAL:	92.6	80.1	78	75				
FEMALE:								
15-24	46.8	42.4	43	39				
25-44	36.3	35.0	40	39				
45-64	35.1	34.2	42	41				
65+	7.7	7.6	8	8				
TOTAL:	33.7	32.6	36	35				
MALES & FEMALES:								
15-24	58.3	52.7	53	48				
25-44	66.9	65.6	69	67				
45-64	64.1	62.5	66	65				
65+	21.0	18.5	17	16				
TOTAL:	59.0	56.5	57	55	55.1%	55.0%	60.8%	55.9%

TABLE 12

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF SELECTED CITIES IN ONTARIO (1941, 1951, 1961)

NUMBER EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS SECTORS

		PRIMARY Absol.	%	% Change 51/41 61/51	MANUFACTURING	%	% Change 51/41 61/51	CONSTRUCTION	%	% Change 51/41 61/51	SERVICES	%	% Change 51/41 61/51	TOTAL	% Change 51/41 61/51
Kitchener	1941	89	0.5	7.8	9,295	59.6	28.3	693	4.4	101.2	5,366	34.4	54.5	15,579	39.8
	1951	96	0.4	142.7	11,927	54.7	16.1	1,395	6.4	78.4	8,295	38.0	84.4	21,788	48.4
	1961	233	0.7	161.7	13,858	42.8	49.0	2,490	7.6	259.3	15,302	47.2	185.1	32,354	107.6
Metro Kitchener	1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961	1,496	2.3	-	29,294	45.3	-	4,274	6.6	-	28,591	44.2	-	64,611	-
London	1941	210	0.7	22.9	9,907	34.1	40.0	1,638	5.6	87.4	17,024	58.7	51.5	28,986	48.8
	1951	162	0.3	211.7	13,878	32.1	27.7	3,071	7.1	31.9	25,802	59.7	77.2	43,156	60.9
	1961	505	0.7	140.4	17,724	25.5	78.9	4,051	5.8	147.3	45,738	65.8	168.6	69,444	139.5
Metro London	1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1961	1,676	2.2	-	18,416	24.9	-	4,383	5.9	-	47,858	64.8	-	73,840	-
Toronto	1941	1,900	.7	-21.7	103,238	36.1	15.7	16,108	5.6	39.4	161,953	56.7	17.9	285,778	18.4
	1951	1,489	.4	32.7	119,519	35.3	-27.3	22,456	6.6	-3.6	191,043	56.4	4.4	338,587	-5.5
	1961	1,977	.6	4.0	84,985	27.2	-15.8	21,661	6.3	34.4	199,521	62.3	23.1	320,161	12.0
Metro Toronto	1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1951	4,043	.8	113.2	189,271	35.9	23.9	36,669	7.0	39.2	296,600	55.3	63.9	526,828	49.8
	1961	8,620	1.1	-	234,511	29.7	-	51,055	6.5	-	478,215	60.5	-	789,651	-

TABLE 13

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

MIDWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953 TO 1963

		TOTAL	RESIDENTIAL	INDUSTRIAL	COMMERCIAL	INSTITUTIONAL and GOVERNMENT	OTHER
1953	($000's)	37,926	21,467	9,503	3,060	3,386	510
	%	(100.0)	(56.6)	(25.1)	(8.1)	(8.9)	(1.3)
1954	($000's)	33,723	21,517	4,239	3,154	4,305	508
	%	(100.0)	(63.8)	(12.6)	(9.4)	(12.8)	(1.5)
1955	($000's)	34,603	22,511	3,269	3,048	5,180	595
	%	(100.0)	(65.1)	(9.5)	(8.8)	(15.0)	(1.7)
1956	($000's)	38,803	19,782	7,623	4,697	6,165	536
	%	(100.0)	(51.0)	(19.7)	(12.1)	(15.9)	(1.4)
1957	($000's)	27,870	16,041	4,153	4,231	3,122	323
	%	(100.0)	(57.6)	(14.9)	(15.2)	(11.2)	(1.2)
1958	($000's)	54,425	27,208	9,242	5,426	12,203	346
	%	(100.0)	(50.0)	(17.0)	(10.0)	(22.4)	(0.6)
1959	($000's)	51,764	29,535	7,309	7,519	6,989	412
	%	(100.0)	(57.1)	(14.1)	(14.5)	(13.5)	(0.8)
1960	($000's)	53,962	27,298	4,230	9,353	12,639	442
	%	(100.0)	(50.6)	(7.8)	(17.3)	(23.4)	(0.8)
1961	($000's)	54,128	24,410	7,725	11,199	10,604	190
	%	(100.0)	(45.1)	(14.3)	(20.7)	(19.6)	(0.4)
1962	($000's)	59,822	25,957	6,626	7,586	19,653	-
	%	(100.0)	(43.4)	(11.1)	(12.7)	(32.9)	
1963	($000's)	71,081	34,143	7,919	11,178	17,841	-
	%	(100.0)	(48.0)	(11.1)	(15.7)	(25.1)	

TABLE 14

NUMBER, AVERAGE AREA AND SIZE OF FARMS - MIDWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE, 1951, 1956, 1961

		Number	(Acres) Av. Area per Farm		Farm Holdings by Size of Farm, June, 1951, 1956 and 1961						
					Total Number of Farms	1-69 Acres	70-129 Acres	130-239 Acres	240-399 Acres	400-759 Acres	760 Acres and Over
Huron	1951	5,772	135.8	No.	5,772	867	2,478	1,894	448	76	9
				%	(100.0)	(15.0)	(42.9)	(32.8)	(7.9)	(1.3)	(0.1)
	1956	5,443	142.4	No.	5,443	759	2,202	1,894	474	106	8
				%	(100.0)	(14.0)	(40.5)	(34.8)	(8.7)	(1.9)	(0.1)
	1961	5,052	151.5	No.	5,052	631	1,876	1,879	529	131	6
				%	(100.0)	(12.5)	(37.1)	(37.2)	(10.5)	(2.6)	(0.1)
Perth	1951	4,357	118.3	No.	4,357	668	2,326	1,169	165	124	5
				%	(100.0)	(15.3)	(53.4)	(26.8)	(3.8)	(0.6)	(0.1)
	1956	4,302	118.6	No.	4,302	672	2,204	1,235	166	22	3
				%	(100.0)	(15.6)	(51.2)	(28.7)	(3.9)	(0.5)	(0.1)
	1961	4,122	124.0	No.	4,122	585	2,059	1,224	221	32	1
				%	(100.0)	(14.2)	(49.9)	(29.7)	(5.4)	(0.8)	(0.0)
Waterloo	1951	2,638	110.6	No.	2,638	643	1,173	710	99	11	2
				%	(100.0)	(24.4)	(44.5)	(26.9)	(3.7)	(0.4)	(0.1)
	1956	2,602	111.8	No.	2,602	642	1,128	716	96	17	3
				%	(100.0)	(24.7)	(43.4)	(27.5)	(3.7)	(0.6)	(0.1)
	1961	2,435	113.6	No.	2,435	616	1,003	676	117	20	3
				%	(100.0)	(25.3)	(41.2)	(27.8)	(4.8)	(0.8)	(0.1)
Wellington	1951	4,463	135.9	No.	4,463	600	1,968	1,508	322	61	4
				%	(100.0)	(13.4)	(44.2)	(33.7)	(7.2)	(1.4)	(0.1)
	1956	4,305	138.2	No.	4,305	531	1,908	1,463	343	55	5
				%	(100.0)	(12.3)	(44.3)	(34.1)	(7.9)	(1.3)	(0.1)
	1961	4,005	142.5	No.	4,005	494	1,690	1,401	350	61	9
				%	(100.0)	(12.3)	(42.2)	(35.0)	(8.8)	(1.5)	(0.2)

TABLE 14 (cont'd)

NUMBER, AVERAGE AREA AND SIZE OF FARMS - MIDWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE, 1951, 1956, 1961

		Number	(Acres) Av. Area per Farm		Farm Holdings by Size of Farm, June, 1951, 1956 and 1961						
					Total Number of Farms	1-69 Acres	70-129 Acres	130-239 Acres	240-399 Acres	400-759 Acres	760 Acres & Over
Total Midwestern Ontario Region	1951	17,230	127.5	No.	17,230	2,778	7,945	5,281	1,034	172	20
				%	(100.0)	(16.1)	(46.1)	(30.7)	(6.0)	(1.01)	(0.1)
	1956	16,652	130.4	No.	16,652	2,604	7,442	5,308	1,079	200	19
				%	(100.0)	(15.6)	(44.7)	(31.9)	(6.51)	(1.2)	(0.1)
	1961	15,614	136.0	No.	15,614	2,326	6,628	5,180	1,217	244	19
				%	(100.0)	(14.9)	(42.4)	(33.2)	(7.8)	(1.6)	(0.1)